### Exhibit A

### Support for Original Claims 11-16 and 21-22 in the priority documents

11. A method of making an additive for increasing the density of a fluid, the method comprising: comminuting a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium, so as to produce solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant.

"[T]he dispersant is added during the grinding or comminution process." UK 2,315,505 ("UK") at p 4, II. 4-5 and WO 98/03609 ("PCT") at p 4, II. 4-5.

"The presence of the dispersant in the comminution process yields discrete particles which can form a more efficiently packed filter cake and so advantageously reduce filtration rates." UK and PCT at p.4, ll. 6-8.

Therefore, grinding and comminution are used interchangeably. Further, the dispersing agent is added during the comminuting step.

"An important preferred embodiment aspect of the present invention is the presence of the dispersing agent in the step of 'wet' grinding the mineral." UK and PCT at p. 4, 11. 24-26.

According to claim 6 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the colloidal particles are ground ... in a slurry form in a suitable liquid medium,"

"The colloidal particles according to the invention may be provided as a concentrated slurry either in an aqueous medium or an organic liquid." UK and PCT at p. 4, 11. 29-30.

In claim 7 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the liquid medium is an aqueous phase."

In claim 8 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the liquid medium is an organic liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C and of flash point greater than 60 °C."

Thus, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid.

Therefore, "comminuting a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium" limitation is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.

"An important preferred embodiment aspect of the present invention is the presence of the dispersing agent in the step of 'wet' grinding the mineral. This prevents new crystal surfaces formed during the comminution step from forming agglomerates which are not readily broken down if they are subsequently treated with a dispersing agent." UK and PCT at p. 4, 11. 24-28.

PAGE 22/66 \* RCVD AT 2/28/2006 10:50:17 PM [Eastern Standard Time] \* SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-3/16 \* DNIS:2738300 \* CSID:NOVAK DRUCE\_QUIGG \* DURATION (mm-ss):32-38

Exhibit A
Response to Office Action Mailed October 3, 2005
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NOVAK DRUCE & QUIGG From: Tracy Druce

Regarding the "coated" aspect of the claims, it is noted that the present application has in common with each of its priority documents the following disclosure from paragraph [0031] of the publication US 2004/0127366 A1.

"This preferred polymer (dispersant) .... do[es] not readily desorb off the particle surface."

Looking outside the application to what persons skilled in the art would have found inherently in the disclosures, reference can be made to certain "dictionary" type definitions of the express terminology of the disclosure, as follows:

### "Desorb" means:

To remove (an absorded or adsorbed substance) from.<sup>2</sup>

Chemistry: cause release of (an adsorbed substance) from a surface.<sup>3</sup>

To remove (a sorbed substance) by the reverse of adsorption or absorption.

### "Adsorb" means:

(of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) in a layer on its surface.5

(usu. of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) to its surface, causing a thin film to form. 6

of a solid or a liquid, to accumulate on its surface a thin film of the molecules of a gas or liquid that is in contact with it.7

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Current application at page 10, lines 24-27; App. No. 09/230,302 now US 6,586,372 at col.5, lines 20-23; PCT/EP97/03802 published WO 98/03609 at page 7, lines 11-14; and UK app no. 9515549.4 now GB 2,315,505 A at page 7, lines 11-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Webster's II New College Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston & New York, © 2001 (Webster's II), page 307.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Oxford American College Dictionary, G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York. © 2002 (Oxford), page 371.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eighth Edition, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, Springfield, Massachusetts, @ 2003 (M-W), page 378.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Compact Oxford English Dictionary, see http://www.askoxford.com/concise\_oed/adsorb?view=uk

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Concise Oxford Dictionary, Ninth Edition, Oxford University Press Inc., New York © 1995, p. 19.

### "Adsorption" means:

the adhesion in an extremely thin layer of molecules (as of gases, solutes, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids with which they are in contact.8

### "Film" means:

a thin skin or membrane; a thin layer or coating; ....

### "Coating" means:

- 1. coat. 10
- 2. a thin layer or covering of something: a coating of paint. 11
- 3. coat, covering. 12

### "Coat" means:

- 1. a layer of a substance. 13
- 2. a layer of covering material: coating <a thick coat of varnish>. 14
- 3. a covering of paint or similar material laid on a surface at one time: a protective coat of varnish 15
- 4. a layer of one substance covering another. 16

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Chambers Dictionary, Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd. in Great Britain © 1998, p. 21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, published by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated © 2003, p. 18, and also Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, see <a href="http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/adsorption">http://www.m-w.com/dictionary/adsorption</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The Chambers Dictionary, Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd. in Great Britain © 1998, p. 601.

<sup>10</sup> WII, page 214.

<sup>11</sup> Oxford, page 266.

<sup>12</sup> M-W, page 237.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Cambridge Dictionary of the American Language at http://dictionary.cambridge.org/define.asp?key=coat\*3+0&dict=A

<sup>14</sup> WII, page 214.

<sup>15</sup> Oxford, page 266.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> M-W, page 237.

Applicant respectfully asserts that the specifications of the priority documents do in fact disclose that the dispersing agent cannot be desorbed from the particle surface which in turn is understood by those persons skilled in the art to disclose the dispersing agent being absorbed to the surface of the particles. Examiner Tucker in the examination of A/N: 10/274,528 admits that the priority documents provide support for adsorption, but he does not agree that this provides support for a polymer coated particle as claimed. (Office Action mailed December 12, 2005, at page 6, paragraph 7).

However, "adsorb" means "(usu. of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) to its surface, causing a thin film to form;" "(of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance) in a layer on its surface;" or "of a solid or a liquid, to accumulate on its surface a thin film of the molecules of a gas or liquid that is in contact with it." Similarly, "adsorption" means "the adhesion in an extremely thin layer of molecules (as of gases, solutes, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids with which they are in contact." Thus, the dispersant is adsorbed as a thin layer or film on the particle surface. A "film" is "a thin layer or coating." A "coat" is "a layer of a substance" on a surface. Therefore, the particle has a coat of the dispersant on the particle's surface.

Because this takes place during a wet grinding process, it is also asserted that the dispersant is covering the particle surfaces. In other words, the dispersant is coating the particle surface. Thus, support is found in the priority documents for "solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant."

Therefore, "so as to produce solid colloidal particles coated with the dispersant" is supported by the UK priority document and PCT documents.

### 12. The method of claim 11 wherein the liquid medium is an oleaginous fluid.

As noted above, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid. The terms "organic liquid", "oleaginous liquid" and "oleaginous fluid" are used interchangeably. Support for this is provided as follows:

In the present application, it is disclosed:

"The colloidal particles may be provided as a concentrated shurry either in an aqueous medium or more preferably as an <u>organic liquid</u>. In the latter case, the <u>organic liquid</u> should be acceptable as a component and have the necessary environmental characteristics required for additives to oil-based drilling fluids. With this in mind it is preferred that the <u>oleaginous fluid</u> have a kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes (10 mm2/s) at 40 °C and, for safety reasons, a flash point greater than 60 °C. Suitable <u>oleaginous liquids</u> are for example diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefin oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins), mixtures of these

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fluids as well as other similar fluids which should be well known to one skill in the art of drilling fluid formulation." p.7, 1. 22, thru p.8, 1. 2.

In the priority documents, the "organic liquid" has the same properties as the "oleaginous fluid or liquid", namely, "the <u>organic liquid</u> should have a kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C and, for safety reasons, a flash point greater than 60 °C. Suitable <u>organic liquids</u> are for example diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefin oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins)." UK, p.4, 1. 30, thru p. 5, 1. 4.

These properties of the organic or oleagineous fluid are also recited in Claim 8 of the priority documents (UK and PCT) as shown below:

8. An additive according to claim 6 wherein the liquid medium is an organic liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes at 40 °C, and of flash point of greater than 60 °C.

According to the present application, "oleaginous" means "oil." p.7, l. 8.

Therefore, organic liquid, oleaginous fluid and oleaginous liquid are used interchangeably.

13. The method of claim 11 wherein the liquid medium is an oleaginous liquid of kinematic viscosity less than 10 centistokes (10 m<sup>2</sup>/s) at 40 °C. and of flash point of greater than 60 °C.

The foregoing discussion regarding claims 11 and 12 of the present application demonstrates how claim 13 is supported by the priority documents. See, for example, UK and PCT at p. 4, 1. 30, thru p. 5, 1.2 and UK and PCT claim 8.

14. The method of claim 12 wherein the oleaginous fluid selected from the group consisting of diesel oil, mineral or white oils, n-alkanes or synthetic oils such as alpha-olefins oils, ester oils or poly(alpha-olefins).

The foregoing discussion regarding claims 11 and 12 of the present application demonstrates how claim 14 (and new claims 23 and 24) is supported by the priority documents. See, for example, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 2-4.

Claim 15 of the present application is supported by the priority documents. See, UK and PCT at p. 5, Il. 19-20 (... the dispersing agent may be selected for example among carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150 ...) and UK and PCT claim 10 (... a dispersant selected from carboxylic acids of molecular weight of at least 150 ...)

16. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is selected among oleic acid, polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulfonic acids, alkane sulfonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulfonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, and phospholipids.

Claim 16 is also supported by the priority documents. See, UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 19-24 (... such as oleic acid and polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulphonic acids, alkane sulphonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulphonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, phospholipids ...), and UK and PCT claim 10 (... such as oleic acid and polybasic fatty acids, alkylbenzene sulphonic acids, alkane sulphonic acids, linear alpha-olefin sulphonic acid or the alkaline earth metal salts of any of the above acids, phospholipids ...)

17. The method of claim 12 wherein the dispersant is a polymeric acrylate ester.

Added to priority documents in present application.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester is made from the monomers stearyl methacrylate, butylacrylate and acrylic acid.

Added to priority documents in present application.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester has an average molecular weight between about 10,000 Daltons and 200,000 Daltons.

Added to priority documents in present application.

20. The method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric acrylate ester has an average molecular weight between about 17,000 Daltons and 30,000 Daltons.

Added to priority documents in present application.

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21. The method of claim 11 wherein the comminuting of a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium is carried out in an agitated fluidized bed of a particulate grinding material.

Claim 21 is supported by the priority documents. As noted in the discussion of claims 11 and 12, the liquid medium can be an aqueous medium or an organic liquid, which in the present application is interchangeably referred to as organic liquid, oleaginous liquid or fluid.

As also noted above, according to claim 6 of the UK and PCT priority documents, "the colloidal particles are ground ... in a slurry form in a suitable liquid medium."

Further, Claim 11 of the UK and PCT priority documents refers to any preceding claims and recites "wherein the colloidal particles are formed by grinding a suitable feedstock in an agitated fluidised bed of a particulate grinding material."

Therefore, "the comminuting of a solid material and a dispersant in a liquid medium is carried out in an agitated fluidized bed of a particulate grinding material" is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.

22. The method of claim 11 wherein the solid material is selected from the group consisting of barite, calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate and mixtures thereof.

Claim 22 is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents. See. UK and PCT at p. 5, ll. 25-27 (The colloidal particles comprise one or more materials selected from but not limited to barium sulphate (barite), calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate.), and UK and PCT claim 5 (... the colloidal particles comprise one or more materials selected from barium sulphate, calcium carbonate, dolomite, ilmenite, hematite or other iron ores, olivine, siderite, strontium sulfate.)

Therefore, this limitation is supported by the UK and PCT priority documents.

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THUMB INDEX EDITION



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of Current English

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### adrenal

dly /ed'mittelli/ adv. as an acknowledged fact there are problems).

admiks, u. 1 tr. & intr. (foll. by with) mingle, 2

are sedmiksts/s. A a thing added, eap, a ingredient. 2 the act of adding this. (Latin snyreament. & the art of adding tab. (cant) ish /admont/) c.tr. 1 reprove. 2 (fell. by to + wthat + clause) urge. 3 give earnest advice to. 4 y of) warn, padmonishment A, samonition and (shift) a samonitory odd. [Mindle English and French amonester, ultimately from Latin Old French amonester, uitimate gre (85 AD., monere monis, warn')]

tseams (ad howam, esam) adu to an excessive rusting degree. (Latin, w to sickness)

itaal 'ad numm(a)i/ adj. Gram. attached to a [Latin advances mints added name] mathanha /adnjemadane/ n. an Aboriginal

age of 5. Australia.

"After in busy activity: fuss, trouble, difficulty, bout more (or further) and immediately, bout much ado = much to do, from northerin he English at do (\* to do), from Old Norse of Ar age of S. Australia.

to mark an infinitive) + poil /endsu, 'a: / suffix forming nouns (desperado) (cf. ) (Spanish or Portuguese ado from Latin caus,

part, of veros anding in ore a /adachi, adaub/ n. 1 an unburnt sun-dried brick

clay used for making such bricks. [Spanish from

secent /ads'issiont/ and & n. ond/, between thood and adulthood. on an adolescent person, folescence n (Middle English via Old French from in adolescere 'grow up']

ats /s'dsouts/ is a handsome young man (the name a youth loved by Vonus: Latin via Oreak from ienician adon 'lord')

als blue n. a European butterfly, Lyandra

pt /odopt/ o.tr. 4 take (a person) into a relationship, he length, s.c., a man to be some 2 choose to follow to arse of action etc.). 3 take over (an idea etc.) from other person. 4 first, choose as a candidate for office. other person, a first, choose as a canadama in the Brit. (of a local authority) accept responsibility for a maintenance of (a road etc.). 6 accept; formally prove (a report, accounts, etc.). 6 accept; formally prove (a report, accounts, etc.). 6 accept; formally accounts are later advantage (as an observed). [French adopter or Latin adopters (as AD. apa

aptive /erdopuv/ auribadi, as a result of adoption deprive son; adoptive father). a stoptively and Aiddle English via Old French adoptly ine from Language.

arable (starable)) adl. 1 deserving adoration.

olioq delightful charming, 11 adorably adv. (French action adorabitis (as aboxa)) doptions (as ADOTT)

com Latin octoration (as ances);
leve /o'dx/ 0.fr. 4 regard with honour and designation. 2 a worship as divine. b RC Ch. offered offered of the Host etc.). 3 colleg. like very must reverence to (the Host etc.). 3 colleg. like very must reverence to (the Host etc.). 3 colleg. like very must reverence in its college of the college of th

ndi. (Middis English via Old French mounts from Latin adarure 'worship' (as AD. aras' Speak, pray')]

Butter /sdorts/ a. 1 a worshipper. 2 an ardent admiret ...

dors /sdort/ u.r. 1 add beauty or tustre to: be at ornament to. 2 furnish with ornaments; decorate, or a decorate ...

Dedorpment n. [Middie English via Old French ...

guitterne from Latin adarunce (as AD. arrare furnish ... construction Latin adornare (as AD, arrare haraith

LDF obbr. 1 adenosine diphosphate. 2 automatic data nd personam (ad parissonam) ado. & adj. \* ado. to the

person, and personal [Latin]

ad rem :ad 'rem/ adb. & adj. to the point; to the purpose [Latin. \* to the matter] adrenal fordrin(al); adj. & n. adj. 1 at or hear di kidneys. 2 of the adrenal glands. On (in full adrenal

m man n no p pen r red a sit top v unit

adrenal cortex

gland) either of two ductiess glands above the kidneys, secreting adrenalis: corticosteroids, etc. [AD + REMAL] advental cortex a Anal the outer part of the adrenal glands, secreting cortexesteroids etc.

adrenalia serrancalini a (also adrenaline) hormone secreted by the adrenal glands, affecting circulation and muscular action, and causing excitement and stimulation. 2 the same substance obtained from anunats or by synthesis, used as a stimulant.

adrenocorticotrophic hormone dranocotticotrophic aormone Adrino (xinkotrofik) & isligo adrenocotticotrophe hormone curptki) a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland and stimulating the adrenal cortex (abbr.: ACTH). [ADRENAL \* CORTEX + SHOPHE, STADPIC]

adrenocorticotrophia /e,drina,ko:tzko'trofm/ h. (also edrencorticotropia (-pm:) = Anrencorricotrophic HORMONE (ADRENCOETROPRIC (HORMONE) + -ft]

adrift (partit) adv. & pradiced) 4 drifting, 2 at the mercy of circumstances. 3 Brit. colleg. a unfastened. b out of touch. a absent without leave, a (afon foll, by of) failing to reach a target. . out of order. f ill-informed. IA" - DRIPT

adroit /o'dron; adj. dexterous, skilful. o adroitly adv. adroitness a (French from à drois 'according to right, properly

property | death /adash. 'zmb/ o.tr. (usu, of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas of liquid or solute) to its surface, causing a thin film to form, nadsorbable adj. da. adsorbable 'smp[(o)n, 'smp[(o)n

adsorbate /ad'sybett/ n. a substance adsorbed.

adenti var. of ADTUEL.

ADT abor. Atlantic Daylight Time (one hour shead of Atlantic Standard Time).

adulti var. of accura-

obsequiously "adjolett/ u.er. flatter o adulation /-lmf(0)n; n. adulator n. adulatory adj. (Latin adulari adulat- 'fawn on')

adalt /'adalt, a'dalt; adj. & n. wadj. 1 mature, grown-up. Addit 'addit, a'dalt', adj. a. n. eag). I mature, grander, 2 a of or for adults (adus education). be suphema sexually explicit, indecent (adult films). en. 1 an adult person. 2 Law a person who has reached the age of majority. I adulthood n. adulty adv. (Latin adultus, past part. of adolescers grow up: cf. abouncement.)

adulturant ; o'dait(a)r(a)nt/ ad/. & n. aud/. used in adulterating. an. an adulterant substance.

deliterate u. 4 odj. out. /s'daharen/ debuse (esp. foods) by adding other or inferior substances. o.adj. o'dalt(s)rst) spurious. debused, counterfactor (-reti(s)n/ n. admitseator n. [Latin adulterare adulterat "COTTUDE"

admitarer /o'd.Altore/ n. (fem. additerem /(a)ris/) a person who commits adultery. [obsolete verb adulter via Old French apouter from Latin adultature: see ADULTERATE

adultering /e/dalt/s)ram/ adj. 1 lilegal, unlicensed. 3 apurious. 3 born of saultery. [Latin adultering from dinter 'edulterous': see ADVLTERY)

adulterous : o'dalus)res : ail of or invoived in adultery, cadulterously adv. [Middle English from obsolete noun adulter, from Old French accurrer; see accurrers]

adultery (o'dalt(s)c); n. (pl. -les) 4 volumery sexual intercourse between a married person and a person intercourse between a married person and a person imperied or not) other than his or her apones. 2 an instance of this. [Middle English from Old French oboutleyle, from mourre 'adulterer' from Latin adulter. assimulated to Lutin adulterium]

adumbrate ; adambren; v.v., 1 indicate faintly, 2 represent in outline, 3 forestadow, typify, 4 overshadow, c.adumbration / breil(a)n/ n. overshadow, cadumbration /-breif(e)n/ n.
sdumbrative /sdambrativ/ adi. [Latin adumbrare (as AD. umbrare (com umbra 'shade')]

adventure

ad valorem , ad ve tarem; adv. & adj. (of taxes) in the goods propertion to the estimated value of concerned (Latin, - seconding to the value) proportion

edwards (advant). — accurate in the value; advance (advant) v., n., & adj. ev. 1 tr. & intr. move or put furward. 2 (ntr. make progress 3 tr. a pay (money) before it is due, b lend (money). 4 tr. give active support to; promote (a person, cause, or plan). 5 tr. put forward (a claim or suggestion). 6 tr. cause (an event) to occur at an earlier data (advanced the measure event) to occur at an earlier date (advanced the meeting ovent) to occur as an earner use (appendix her hours). Yer raise (a price). 8 int. rise (in price). Br. (as advanced adj.) s far on in progress (the work is well advanced). Is ahead of the times (advanced ideas). en t an act of going forward. 2 progress. 3 a payment made before the due time. 4 a loan. 5 (esp. in pl.; often fell, by to) an amorous or friendly approach. 8 a rise in price. eatribadi, done or supplied beforehand (advance warring; advance copy). I savance on dadvance warring; advance copy). Gadvance on approach threateningly in advance ahead in place of time. Gadvancer n. [Middle English via Old French awarer and Late Lettin about 'in from' from Lattin about the from the control of the away' + ann 'before': the noun partly through French

advanced level n. (in the UK except Scotland) a GCE examination of a standard higher than ordinary level

and COSE.

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envanced supplementary level n. (in the UK except Scotland) a GCE examination with a smaller syllabus than A levels.

advance guard n. a body of soldiers preceding the main body of an army.

advance man n. esp. N. Amer. a person who visits a location shead of a dignitary etc. to make appropriate arrangements.

advancement /advanam(e)ot/ n. the promotion of a person, cause, or plan. (Middle English from French authorization from author (as advances)

concernent, from councer (as advantage)
advantage (advantage), a. & v. & v. & 1 a beneficial
feature a favourable circumstance. 2 benefit, profit (is
not to pour advantage). 3 (often foll by over) a better
position: superiority in a particular respect. 4 Tenuls
the next point won after deuce. e.u.r. 4 be beneficial or
favourable to. 2 further, promote, phave the
advantage of be in a better position in some respect
than, takes advantage of 4 make good use of (a
favourable circumstance). 2 exploit or outwit (a
person), esp. unfairly, 3 exphen, seduce, to advantage
in a way which exhibits the merits (not see to
advantage). Euro to advantage benefit fromin a way which exhibits the merit; (1802. Seek to advantage), turn to advantage benefit from tradvantagesons/sadvantuntuss/ad, advantageously/adv(e)n'bentussit/ adv. [Middle English from Old French assuntage, assuntager, from assur'in front' from Late Latin absauce see assures]
advactions /advaction/s. Mesteorol, transfer of heat by the horizontal flow of air, a advactive adj. [Latin the latin absauce for the property of the control of the second seek assured.

silvectio from adordere (84 AD-, behere pect- 'carry')]

national from against (as AD., order Dec. 'carry')]
ideems! /adv(omt, 'vent/ n. 7 the season before
Christmas, including the four preceding Sundays. 2 the
coming or second coming of Christ. 3 (advess) the
coming of sep an important person or thing. fold
English via Old French advent, owners from Latin
adventus 'arrival', from advents (as AD., pendre tent'compo')? Advent /'edv(p)mt, -vent/ fl. K'ottoo'

Advent calendar n. a calendar for Advent, usu, made of card with flaps to open each day to reveal a picture, scene, or small gift.

Adventist /'adv(a)nust/ h a member of a Christian sect that believes in the imminent second coming of Christ.

demtitions ;adv(a)n'ts[os; adj. 1 accidental, casual. 2 advent stranger or by collateral succession rather than directly, a adventiously odu (Latin adventious) Advent Standay n, the first Sunday in Advent.

edventure /ed'ventfe/ n. & v. o n. 1 an unusual and exciting experience, 2 a daring enterprise; a hazardous

w we zzoo f the 3 decision 8 thin 8 this 9 ring x loch tf chip d3 jar (see oper for vowels)

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THE

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# CHAMBERS DICTIONARY

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adventure

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w. (obs) advat doors; at the door, [a-1 at, and

, or to take voluntarily as one's own child. this of one's own child; to take into any rela-> take as one's own; to take up; to take over; precaution, etc); to choose formally seg a ; to endorse or approve seg a resolution or address. n adoptes an adopted child. ud/adopt-y adoption. — n adopted. — n Adoptianism enism (u-dop'shon-izm: often adop tlanism) te that Christ, as man, is the adopted son of adop tianiat or adop tianiat. — n adop tion, our (-shar; Shukesp) adopted. — ndj adopt we s or is adopted. [L. adoptare, from ad to, and

vi to worship; to love or revere intensely; to enser). ... all ador'sbis. ... n ador'sbioness. or'sbiy. ... n ador's'tion. ... n ador'er. ... adv . [Lad to, and arare to pray]

not not and mare to pray a vito deck or dress to embellish. — n (Spenment). — ail i inition) adorned, ornate. — n ornament, decoration. [OFr tiorner, adordarde, from advo, and ornare to furnish] wa', (archaic or poetic) adv and prep same as

ii) abbrev: automatic data processing Ipat'res or put ras, (L) (gathered) to his or her

press, vi to press together. — udj adpressed sly pressed together but not united. — Also Ladto, and premere, pressianto pressl d, or adred a-dred (Spenser) adj afraid. [OE rom pix of-, and dradan to dread; see also

ed. (obs) vi to fear. .... pa i adred (Spenser). Edun, from pfx on., and- against, and decedun

dum ad ref-er-en dum or -doom, (L) to be

em. (L) to the point; to the purpose em. (4) to the point; to the purpose.

odean - -dren(-\vec{v}-) or -dren(-\vec{v}-), combining

ning adrenal adrenal glands, ndrenalin. — adj

-dre nel) beside the kidneys; of or relating to

il glands. — nent adrenal gland. — nedronaline the (\*-dren \*-lin) a hormone scoreted by the bands that causes constriction of the arteries. lands that causes constriction of the arteries, ing blood pressure and stimulating the heart 1 US epinaphrine); also produced synthetically also of this property. — adj schemer glo (of athetic nerve fibres) releasing (a substance g) adrenaline; sotivated by adrenaline; (of an ving the same effect as adrenaline. — adj schempiste or -tropic (-kip\* tik-6-trof ik or -tropi k; d (ir trophé food) stimulating the activity of a course, we netwoeleukodys trophy an inhera us trophe tood) summaning the activity of a cortex, we active disease of the nervous system, young boys (abbrev ALD).— adrenal cortex ing outer part of the adrenal glands; adversal suprarenal capsules, two small ductiess glands didneys, which secrete adrenaline and steroids; determining the homeons or advances the adversal of the cortex adversal of a dranacordicities. rticotrop(h)te hormone or adrenocorticotrorof'in, .rrop'in, or .rro') see ACTH. [L ud to, :kidneys) 3° or adriamycin\* ö-dri-s-nii'xin, n an anti-

d in the treatment of cancer.

d in the treatment of cancer.

"...ulf or udv drifting; loose from moorings; left own resources, without help, guidance or cut loose; off course or inaccurate [culloq]. [6-1] on', odf dexterous; skillul; ingenious. — udv \_\_n adoit ness. [Fr d drait seconding to right, lectus straight see direct]

review, (Fit othe right, (archuic or poetic) adj and adv in a state of lryness. (Alter athirst, scotd, etc) . American Depositary Share. s ad-sij-ish as, adj added or assumed; addi-- adv adsolitr lously. [L. adsolscere, -scitum to sume, from ad to, and scinere to inquire, from

now]

dhen (then): et a-niant (element)

adscript ad skeipt, (hist) adjustinched to the soil, - n s foundal serf so attached. — a adacrip tion. [Ladscripins, from adito, and softhere to write]

from ad to, and seithere to write; adsorb advants, we of a solid or a liquid, to accumulate on its surface a this film of the molecules of a gas or liquid that is in contact with it (of absorb), — n adsorbability, — adj adsorbabile, — n adsorbability absorbed. — n adsorbability absorbed. — n adsorbability is adsorbed. — n adsorbability adsorbed. — n adsorbine n solid (such as charcost) that adsorbs a gas, see in contact with it. — n adsorption. [I. and to when the advants have.

adauki bean. See adzuki bean.

adsum ad sum of -sittin. (L) I am present; here.

ad summum ad sum um or schin bom. (L) to the highest

ADT (NAm) wieres: Atlantic Daylight Tone.

ADTS abbrer: Automatic Data and Telecommunications

aduki boan. See adzuki bean.

adularia ad-ii-la risa, (mineralogy) n a transparent orthoclase feldspar. [From the Adula group in the Alps]

adulate at B-lar, vi to fawn upon or flatter; to prais sively.—n additivition.—n advititor.—adjad Blatory. [L

adulari, adulaties to taken upon;
Adullamite Adultaries, II John Bright's name for a Whig secoder from the Liberal party (1866) this;); bence someone who withdraws their allegiance from any political or intellectual group. [From the cave of Adultan: 1 Sam 22,

adult ud'ult or s-dult', adj grown-up; mature; of or for adults; suitable for the mature person only, esp of pornographic material. — n a grown-up person, animal or plant. — n ad'uthood. [L adultus, pa p of adolescere to

grow up; see adolescent]
adulterate a-dult ar-at, w to debase or falsify, by mixing with something inferior or spurious; to commit adultery with (abs). — v! (Shakes) to commit adultery. — udj defiled by adultery; spurious; corrupted by base elements. — n state erast something with which anything is adulters ted. — n southers' than the act of adulters to the state of adulters to terating: the state of being adulterated. - nachelt erator a person who adulterates a commodity. [L udulterare, -ātuth, prob from ud to, and alter another. Some forms come from Fr, remodelled later on Latin]

come from Fr. remodelled later on Latin]
adulturer -dulr ar-ar, n a person guilty of adultery: —fem
adulturer -dulr ar-ar, n a person guilty of adultery: —fem
adulturers. — adj adulterine resulting from adultery;
spurious; illegal (hist). — n the offspring of adultery. —
vi edult arize or -ise (archaic) to commit stuttery. — adj
adulturery. — adv adult erously. —n adultery voluntary sexual
intercourse between a married person and someone who
is not that person's legal partner, lack of chastity generally (lible): applied asp by theologisant to marriages
disapproved of, expressing reproach or scorn; image
worship; adulteration or falsification (abs). [adulterate]
adulterate ad undrid; or -um', vi to give a faint shadow
of: to outline fainthy; to foreshadow, to overshadow. —
n adambes iton. — adj adum bestbee. — adv edum's
brathesly. [L. adumbaire, -ātus, from ad to, and umbra a
shadow)

adune a-dungk', adj hooked. - Also edune ate. ated or adunctors. — n adunctly (s-dun'si-ri). [L adun-cus, adunctus, from ad to, and uncus a book]

ad unguem ail naggwem, or cong', (L) to a nicety. theraily, to the nail).
ad unum oranes ad an an am nêt or con com com max. (L)

all to a man.

an to a man.

adust \*\*-whats', or (Milion) to scorch, — adj burnt up or
scorched (ahs); browned with the sun (obs); sallow and
melancholy (from the old notions of dryness of body)
(archaic); [L. adheus, pa p of addrete to burn up]
adv. abbrev; advent; adverb; adversus (L), against; advi-

any, auvocate.

8d valorem ad vai-tir'nm, -ve', or wal-dr'em. (L) according, in proportion, to value; depending on the value of goods, as apposed to weight, content or quantity.

ahbrer ad vai.

advance of vans, it to put forward; to promote: to further: to supply beforehand; to pay before due time: to lend, esp on security; to ruise (Shakesp); to ruise in price: to exict

(obs). — vi to move or go forward; to approach esp aggressively (with onl); to make progress; to rise in rank or in value. — n a forward move; progress; an increase; a rise in price, value, or wages; payment beforehand; a loan; an approach, overture, move towards agreement, favour, etc.—adj forward (of position); made, given, etc ahead of time.—udj advanced at or appropriate to etc ahead of time. — util advanced at or appropriate to a for-on stage (of education, thought, emancipation, life, c(c), — n advance ment promotion; furthering; payment in advance. — advance copy or proof one sent in advance of publication; advance copy or proof one sent in advance (currently the basic rate of income tax) in UK, a tax, (currently the basic rate of income tax) deducted in advance from gross dividends and paid by the company to the inland Revenue (usu abbrev ACT); advanced gas-cooled reactor (abbrev AGR) a nuclear reactor in which carbon dioxide is used as a coolant; advanced level gas-cooled reactor (abbrer AGR) a nuclear reactor in which carbon dioxide is used as a coolant; advanced level see A lovel under A<sup>2</sup>, advanced passenger train a lightweight type of train, electrically powered, designed to run at 250km/h (156mpb) and to tilt at curves (abbrer APT); Advanced Supplementary level see A9-lover advance factory one built to encourage development, in the belief that a firm will take it over; advance or advanced guard a guard or party in front of the main body; advance note an order for (generally) a month's wage given to a sailor on engaging; advance workings wage given to a sailor on engaging; advance workings (mining) workings in which the whole face is carried forward, no support pillars being left. — in advance beforehand; in front, [OFr avancer, from LL abance (Fr avant), from L ub ante from before; the prefix refash-ioned later as if from ad]

advantage ad-vant'ij, n superiority over another; a favourable condition or circumstance; gain or benefit; the first point after deuce (tennis). — wand wito benefit or profit. point after deuce (tennis). — vi and vi to benefit or profit— adj advantageable (tare) profitable; convenient. — adj advantageous (ad-vant-d-jas) of advantage; useful (with to and for). — and advantage gousty. — n advantageousness. — advantage rule in games, a rule under which an infringement and its penalty are overlooked when this is to the advantage of the non-offending side; advantage server or striker who has gained the first point after deuce. — have the advantage of to recognize without being recognized; take advantage of to avail oneself of to make undue use of an advantage over; take at advantage to use favourable conditions against; to take by surprise; to advantage so that the merits are clearly perceived. (Fr avantage, from avant before; see advance) describe ad-vek shan, (necerol) n movement borizon-

advection ad-vek'shim. (inelevral) n movement horizon-tally of sir or atmospheric conditions. (Ludvectio, from ad to, and vehere to carry)

advene ad-ven', (urchate) of to be superadded. [Ety as for

selvent advant or vent, n n coming or arrival; (with eap) the first or the second coming of Christ; the period immediately before the Christian festival of the Nativity, including four Sundays. — n Adventus someone who expects an imminent second coming of Christ; a millenarian, who expects a golden age after the second coming of Christ. — adj edventive (-rent') adventitious; not permanently established (bot). — n a thing or person coming from outside. [L adventre, adrentum to approach, happen, from ad to, and venire to come; adventus arrival]

adventus arrival] adventitious ad-van-tish as, any accidental; additional; foreign; appearing casually; developed out of the usual order or place. - adv adventitiously. [L adventicity extrançous

adventure ad-sent char, n an exciting experience; the spirit of enterprise: a remarkable incident: an enterprise: risk: as commercial speculation: a chance (obs); trial of the issue (obs). — vt to risk: to dare: to venture: to put forward as a venture: to venture to say or uter. — vt to torward as a venture; to venture to say of utter. — vi to risk oneself; to take a risk. — vi adventurer someone who engages in hazardous enterprises; a soldier of fortune, or speculator; someone who pushes his of her fortune, vsp by unscrupulous means: — from adventurers (chiefly in bad sense). — adj adventuresome adventurous. — vi adventuriam the profiles of engaging in hazardous and ill-considered. practice of engaging in hazardous and ill-considered

For other sounds see detailed chart of pronunciation.

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nent. - udj fitament ous threadlike. [L fihen a 2d)

and artificial or, no threadlike intestinal worm in hawke if) the disease it causes. [OFT filandre, from L file

i far toptics) adj having threads or wires, [L. filings

and a filed. The s, no genus of nematicale worms of the family reliable a, introduced into the blood by mosquince thout cap) any worm of the genus. — adj file the — a least to least least of the presence of the in the blood, inflammation of the lymphate sels, IL filem thread

a fil-us', a vegetable fibre prepared for manufacture

from L. filum thread]

re file-schor, n the putting of silk on to coels, or the cowhere it is done. -n fai above a muchine for forming ipinning threads. [Fr. from L. filum a thread] r. Same as filacer.

1 filbors, n the nut of the cultivated hazel, — Abs. if filbors, Prob from St Philibers, whose day (2) g) fell in the nutting season (OSax)

g) fee in the nutting season to satilified. It to steal to piller. In filet or a thief, I had filled, I to steal to piller. In filet or a thief, I had filet or a do trace) filet inght, [Ety unknown] II, II any contrivance for keeping papers in order, organ or wire on which papers were strung; a collection of gets arranged for reference; a collection of data in any contribution of the m. esp on computer: a roll or list (Shakesp); a line of diers, chessboard squares, etc ranged one behind other, a small body of soldiers; a thread (obs).—with t upon a file; to arrange in an orderly way; to put or order to bring before a court; to deposit or lodge a mplaint, etc). — vi to murch in file. — adj filed. — a er a person or thing that tiles; a filing cabinet (colleg), the copy a copy filed for reference; an editor's copy of rook in which errors, possible changes, etc are noted; s-leades the person at the bead of a file; file name imput) a name used to refer to a given collection of (a; the server (comput) a computer in a notwork that res files; filing cabinet a cabinet for storing files. — the 'to wheel off at right angles to the original or previous ection; file with (archaic) to rank with or be equal to file on record, catalogued; single file or inclan file one hind another. [L. Filion a thread] t upon a file; to arrange in an orderly way; to put on

hind another. [L films a thread]

file n an instrument with sharp-edged furrows for fil, n an instrument with sharp-edged furrows for nothing or rasping metals. etc. a small metal or very-paper instrument for shaping or sanonthing ger-or toenails, a natilitie; a shrewd or cuming person of it with, a file: to polish or improve, esp of a literary yle.— adj filesd polished or smooth.— n files a person thing that files.— n (usn in ph filling a particle rabbd I with a file.— the cutter a maker of metal files o-mah a fish of the Balistes or a related genus, with sin anulated like a file. (OE 191 (WSax feol); Ger Feig.

u viji] Ju, (Shakesp or Scot) vi to defile or pollute. Of

not filt-mor, udjot a dead-teaf colour, dull brown as colour (itself. Also pist amot or philomot. [Fruillemorte dead leaf]

.f2-le. (Fr) n undercut of boof, tenderloin; a kind of last missing of embroidery on a square-mesh net.
: mignon /e-ic me-m/3, (Fe) n a small honeless out of set from the undersule of a siriom.

il. See fyifot.

I fit i.-it. adj relating or appropriate to a son or daught; in the relation of a child.

adv fit lally. [Fr. from L.]

lidis, from I. filius a son) iddis. from 1. rims a sail to and fillation. Same as affiliate and affiliation. leg. fillabeg or fillibeg it?:.heg. n the kill. — Also hilabeg. phillabeg. phillibeg or phillibeg. [Cacis iteadhibeag, from feileath pleat or fold, and beg little meadinedg, from reticatin pical or 1986, and being not author (Fightus-I)r, in a pirate or buccancer; a military aventurer or revolutionary; a person who obstruct golution by making lengthy speeches, introducing tohous, etc. obstruction by such means in a legislative order. re to act as a filibuster. - n filibus teret. adj filibus terous (Sp libus tering. // flibus terism.

ilibustero, through Fe flibustier or feibustier, from Du injuniter (cf Eng freehooter (under free), Ger Frei-riphiter (cf Eng freehooter (under free), Ger Frei-queet), from verifice, and hait booty]

souters to our my time forms, esp the true thomospe meets illivises, a proceed that the ends, espondent the indicates (-ka lkz) or recompanies (-ka lkz) or recompanies (-ka lkz) or recompanies (-ka lkz) or recompanies (-ka lkz) or or without water-ferms. — adj filtering to the companies of the c il filix -ieus iem

san the murder of one's own child; a person and in the manufer of one's own child; a person and murders his or her child. [L. fillus, filla son or haughter, and curviers to kill]

isoghter, and current to suit hard filipen dulous (fil-harm fill future, soft threadlike. — ddf filipen dulous (fil-harm fill future, soft threadlike. I filipen a thread gold and silver, wasted into convoluted forms, joined gold and silver, wasted into convoluted forms, joined and partly consolvanted by soldering, a delicate structure combling this. — Also fil agree; eather forms fill grain and fifgrame. — adf fill greed ornamented with filigree. — Filiperare, from Ital fill grain, from L filipe thread, and grainum a grainum a grainum. and granum a grain)

Hing. See under file? (diopietistic fi-li-O-pi->-tis tik, adj marked by an excess of ital picty, or excessive veneration of one's ancestors. [See filtel and picty]

nioque filt-to kwi, n the clause inserted into the Nicene treal at Toledo in 589, which asserts that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, as well as from the Father not accepted by the Eastern Church. (L. and from

Ripendulous. See under fillform

Filipino filvi-pë 'no. n u native of the Philippine Islands: — pi Filipi nos: — fein Filipi na. — Also adj. [Sp]

nt fil. or to make full; to put into until all the space is excepted; to supply abundantly; to satisfy; to glut; to perform the duties of; to take up (a vacant post); to alterase the bulk of (soap, cotton fabrics, etc) by mixing sherease the bulk of (soap, cotton rabres, etc) by mixing in a lower-grade substance; to put amalgam, gold, etc into (a cavity in a tooth): to fulfil or carry out (usp US); to make up (a prescription) (US), — who become full; to recome suitated. — n as much as fills or satisfies; a full supply: the fullest extent; a single charge of anything; say thing used to fill. — n fill er a person or thing that fills, eg any of various paste-like substances used to fill cracks in wood, plaster, etc; a vessel from which liquid is poured into a britter any item used to fill a sear in ea a case of in wood, plaster, etc; a vessel from which liquid is poured into a bottler, any item used to fill a gap in eg a page of newsprint or a broadcasting schedule; a substance added to various materials to impart desired qualities. — n faring anything used to fill up, stop a hole, to complote, etc, such as amalgam, etc in a tooth, or the woof in weaving (in pl) the quantity of new whicky spirit that a binder puts into store for maturation in eg a year, or the upper of a distillery numbed for nuch purposes. — these biender puts into store for maturation in ega year, or the output of a distillery supplied for such purposes.— Allies cap a device for closing the filling pipe of a petrol tank in a motor vehicle; filler metal (eng) the metal required to be added at the weld in welding processes; filler need (eng) sine as welding rod (see under weald); fill-in flash; fill-in flash sit weak flash lighting used to compensate for strong backwich flash lighting used to compensate for strong backwich flash lighting used to compensate for strong backwich flash in the compensate for strong backwich in the compensate of the conduction of the come more substantial, larger or fuller; to complete (a firm, etc) (esp US); fill someone in (colloy) to give wheene detailed information about a situation; to thrash or beat up someone (slung); to murder someone (slung); the the fill to be adequate; fill up to fill, or be filed, by addition of more: RR up with to stuff with (It and fig); have one's RR of to have enough of, exp something unpleasant or tiresome. [OE fyllan, from full full]

fig<sup>2</sup> or fil. (Shakesp) n a thill or shaft of a vehicle. — fill horse, or pillhorse (Shakesp) a thill-horse, the horse meacest the carriage in a team. [See thill ]

fille fey', (Fr) n a girl; a daughter. — file de chambre (do sha-hr') a chamb ermaid; fille de Joie (sheŭ) a prostitute; file d'honneur (do-nær) a maid of honour.

NOVAK DRUCE & QUIGG From: Tracy Druce

fillet first, n meat or fish boned and rolled; a piece of meat without bone, esp the fleshy part of the thigh or the undercut of the sirloin; a boned whole, or thick boneless slice of, fish: a narrow piece of wood, metal, etc. a band for the hair; a small space or band used along with tof the hair; a small space or band used along with moulding (wellt). — vito bone; to make into fillets, to bind or adorn with a fillet: — pr p fill eding; par and pup fill eding.— fillet wold a weld at the junction of two parts at right angles to each other, a fillet of welding material being laid down in the angle created by the intersection of the surfaces of the parts. [Fr files, dimin of fil, from L filum a thread]

fillibeg. See flibeg.

fillip /l'ip, w to strike with the fingernail released from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk, to flick; to incite or stimulate: - prp filliping; pat and pap fillipod. - na jerk of the finger from the thumb; a stimulus. etp of encouragement, a boost. [A form of filp]

fillipean. US form of philop(o)ena.

fillister fil'ts-127. (modworking) n 4 kind of rabbeilag plane. [Origin unknown]

filty fift, na young mare; a lively girl or young woman told college. [Dimin of foal; prob from ON] film film, na thin skin or membrane; a thin layer or coating;

a pellicle or soum on liquids; a gauze of very slender threads; a mistiness; a thin sheet of any plastic-based material used for wrapping; a coating of a sensitive substance for taking a photograph; a sheet or strip of substance for taking a photograph; a steet or strip or celluloid or a similar plastic prepared with such a coating for use in still or cinema photography; a motion picture, a series of images photographed (and use sounds recorded) on such a strip which, when projected in succession and at speed, or broadcast, on to a screen, tell a story, present a subject, etc; (often in pt) this technique of storytelling, etc as an art form, a medium of commu-nication, or an industry, the cinema. — w to cover with a meanion, or an industry, the cinema. — vi to cover whith a film; to photograph or record on film; to make a motion picture of; to adapt and enact for the cinema. — vi to become covered with a film; to make a motion picture. — adfilm; able suitable for making a film of. — n film dom adj tim state suitable for making a tim or. — n and down or film land the cinema industry. — adj film to relating to the cinema. — n film nass. — adj film tah having a flavour of the cinema. — n film og raphy a list of the films of a particular actor or director. — adj film'y composed a particular actor or director. — adj film'y composed of a particular actor or director. — adj filmly composed of or like a film; covered with a film; gauzy or sometransparent; clouded. — film badge a badge containing sensitive film worn by those risking exposure to radioactivity to detect and as indicate the amount of exposure; film colour a vague textureless area of colour, such as the sky or that seen with closed eyes, as opposed to colour seen on the surface of an object; film fan a devotee of the cinema; film goer, film noir (nwir) a style of cinema film, popular in American cinema in the 1940s and 50s, in which the darker side of human nature is presented, in a blank often starkly urban setting. film set the society, which the darker side of human nature is presented, in a bleak, often starkly urban setting; film set the scenery, furniture, etc arranged for the scene of a cinema film.

"(printing) film set to set by a process of typesetting.

"film setting typesetting by exposing type on to film which is then transferred to printing plates; film star a favourite cinema performer; film-stap a film consisting of a series of stills to be shown separately and consecutively; filmy forms a family of ferms with very thin leaves, the flytmenophyllaceae. — sheat film film in the same sizes as photographic plates and superseding plates, used in printing and in large-format cameras. (OE filmenconnected with fell skin]

\*\*HOFT 10, ubbrev: first in, last out (of redundancies).

15

FILO fi lo, abbrev: first in, last out (of redundancies).

file /8 lo. n a type of turing Greek) pastry made in thin sheets. — Also phyllo, (Gr phyllon a leaf)

Filedax® file-fakx, a a small, loose-leaf filing system containing a disry and a selection of information, egaddresses, maps, indexes, to assist the user to organize his or her time, business, etc.

filoplums fil o-ploum, n a stender hairlike feather. — n filopo dium (fil-; htol) a threadlike pseudopodium

m: first: dhen (then); elia-mout telement)

For other sounds see detailed chart of pronunciation.

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The

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#### adrenocorticosteroid • adventurism 18

adrenocorticosteroid • adventurism adrenocorticosteroid • adventurism adrenocorticosteroid \( \), kôr-ti-kô-ŝtir-ôhi alie -fiter-in (1960) : a steroid obtained from, resembling or having physiological effects adreno-cortil-costro-pio \( \) - dreno-kôr-ti-kô-fito-pi\( \) alos adreno-cortil-costro-pio \( \) - trò-pool\( \) alos adreno-cortil-costro-pio\( \) - trò-pool\( \) alos adreno-cortil-costro-pio\( \) - trò-pool\( \) - trò-pool\( \) alos adreno-cortil-costro-pio\( \) - trò-pool\( \) - trò-pool\( \) alos adreno-cortil-costro-pio\( \) - trò-pool\( \) - trò-pool\

adhesion in an extremely thin layer of molecules (or of gazes, solutor, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids which they are in context — compare Assosperium — &d-&arp-tive \nothing hardy and the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids which they are in context — compare Assosperium — &d-&arp-tive \nothing hardy hardy \nothing hardy \no

or given to adultery (an ~ affair) (an ~ wife) — adultationally ordinated by adultating the control of the cont

pearance or appearance and a pearance or appearance of advertisement; advertising 4 advertisement (advertisement advertisement (advertisement advertisement (advertisement (advertisement (advertisement (advertisement)) (advertisement (advertisement)) (advertisement (advertisement)) (advertisement (advertisement)) (advertisement) (advertisement)

<- through the ranks) 4: to rise in rate or price (advancing wages) — advancer n</p>

(~ through the ranks) 4: to rise in rate or price (advancing wages)—advance or n

879 APVANCE. PROMOTE, FORWARD, FURTIER oven to help isomeone or something to move shead. ADVANCE stresses effective arthring in hastening a process or bringing about a desired end (advance the cause of peace). PROMOTE suggests an encouraging or fostering and may depose as increase in status or rank (a campaign to promote better bealth). FORWARD implies an impetus forcing something ahead (a wage increase would forward productivity). FURTHER auggests a tentring of obstacles in the way of a decired advance (used the marriage or further his career).

\*advance n (16680 1: a moving forward 2 8: progress in development (instaking material ~ in marrial enrichment —H. J. Laki) b: a progressive sup: stapROVEMENT (an ~ in medical technique) 3: a fise in price, value, or amount 4: a first step or approach made (fur attitude discouraged all ~a) 5: a provision of something (a money or goods) before a return is received; abo : the money or goods supplied — in advance) 2: before a deadline or an anticipated event (made reservations in advance) — in advance of 1 AIEAN or advanced add (1701) 1: made, cent, or furnished alead of time (reservations and content of a party of soldiers) (an ~ invertice and line) 2: geoing or situated before (an ~ party of soldiers) (an ~ invertice and line) and time (reservations and content in amount of some or in versit) and the loss about the state of the sum of the

rains) 2: going or situated before (an — parry of toldiers) (an — guard)
advanced adj (1534) 1: far on in time or course (a man — in years)
2 e: being beyond others in progress or ideas (tastes a bit too — far the times) b: being beyond the chanchary or introductory (— chemistry) c: greatly developed beyond an initial stage (the most — chemistry) c: greatly developed beyond an initial stage (the most — chemistry) c: greatly developed beyond an initial stage (the most — chemistry) c: greatly developed beyond an initial stage (the most — chemistry) c: greatly developed beyond an initial stage (the most — chemistry) c: greatly developed systems) advanced degree in (1928) : a university degree (as a master) or docurs degree) higher than a bacholor!
advance disregillation of (1947) : a legal document (as a ivving will) singular decisions (as the termination of life support or organ docustion) in the event the person becomes incompetent to make such decisions
Advanced sensit in (1947) : A LEVEL
advanced sensit in (1947) : A LEVEL
advanced sensit in (1947) : A LEVEL
advanced (a) publicity in advance of an appearance or engagement by the employer (as a political candidate or a circuit)
advance-man (b) vanit)-amount in (1553) 1: the action of advancements of the state of being advanced: 8: promotion or elevation to a higher rank or position b: progression to a higher stage of development

2: as improved feature: improvements. Referencements.

3: as improved feature: improvements.

4: as improved feature: improvements.

5: as improved feature: improvements.

6: as improved feature: improvements.

8: as improved feature: improvements.

9: as improved feature: improvements.

1: as improved feature: improvements.

1:

FIT selventaged od/ (1950) : having or providing an advantage and esp. a social or financial advantage over others (an ~ position) (~ chil-

schuntagod ad (1950): having or providing an advantage and escaped or financial advantage over others (an ~ position) (~ children) advantage and the provided of the provided

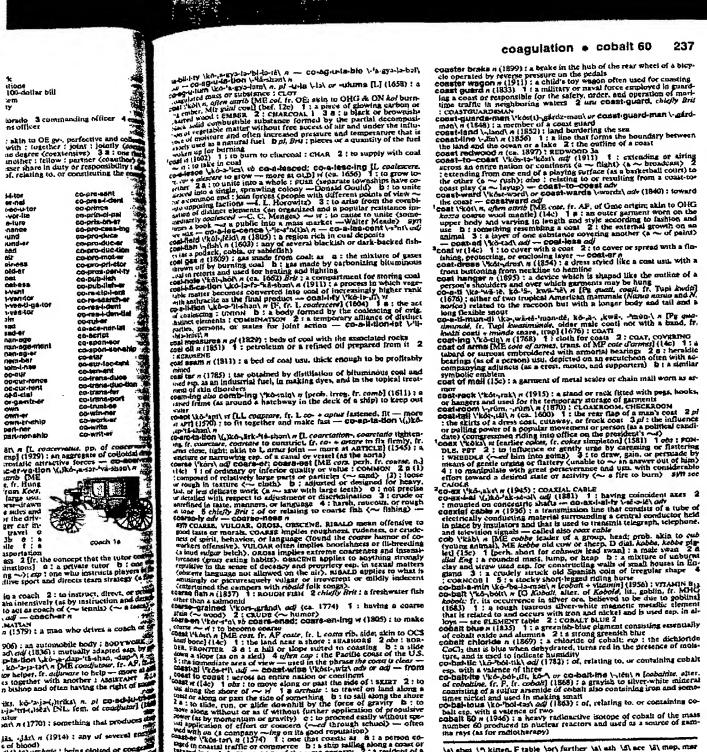
by or in other than the usual location (~ roots) — advernitiviously and vent-tive had ven-tive and (ca. 1839) 1: introduced our not fully naturalized (an ~ weed) 2: any entritivities 2—advernitive naturalized (an ~ weed) 2: any entritivities 2—advernitive naturalized (an ~ weed) 2: any entritivities 2—advernitive naturalized (an continuity) and or determine the continuity of the continui

tenco or in deflance of score
hven-chi-brish n — act-ver
gl-ven-chi-brish n — act-ver
gl-ven-chi-brish n — act-ver
gl-ven-chi-brish n — act-ver
gl-ven-chi-brish n — act-ver
ven to per service of the perven to perservice of the perperservice of the perservice of the perperservice of the perperservice of the perservice of the perservice of the perperservice of the perperservice of the perperservice of the perservice of the perservice of the perservice of the perservice of the perperservice of the perper-

or currently ladvo(f), serial.

\*\*RARY\*\*
\*\*Radver-RERY Vadvo(f), serial.

\*\*Padver-RERY Vadvo(f) and serial vocations of severas circums agains a serial vadvar-read-live vadver-Rery Vadvar-Rery Vadv



coach 1s sile f ( a superstance as 2 [fr. the concept that the tuber consistent of the concept that the tuber consistent of the concept that the tuber consistent of the concept that the

in a coach 2: to instruct, direct, or primarily (as by instruction and density of the coach of (~ tennis) (~ a terminal of the coach of (~ tennis) (~ a terminal of the coach of (~ tennis) (~ a terminal of the coach of the coac

MATTAN n (1579) t a mag who drives a coach

906): an automobile body: 800 Y WORK and old (1836): mutually adapted eap by the basic on the dap 18-18-18-0. dap 18-18-0. dap 18-

iks, koʻzijə (hriks) n. pi co-sakki tili 1.jə 'mil 1822 (NL 18m. od coordinan) (iii 1.star trip (1944) sext ENL fem, of conductors of contracts of (1770); something that produces design of (1770).

its .jin/ n (1914); any of several ending of blood)

of (14c) unthing: being clotted of congrature conding agent, fr. copre to drive in 17 (15c) 1; to cause to become viscous our congrature congrature congrature. The constant of the congrature of

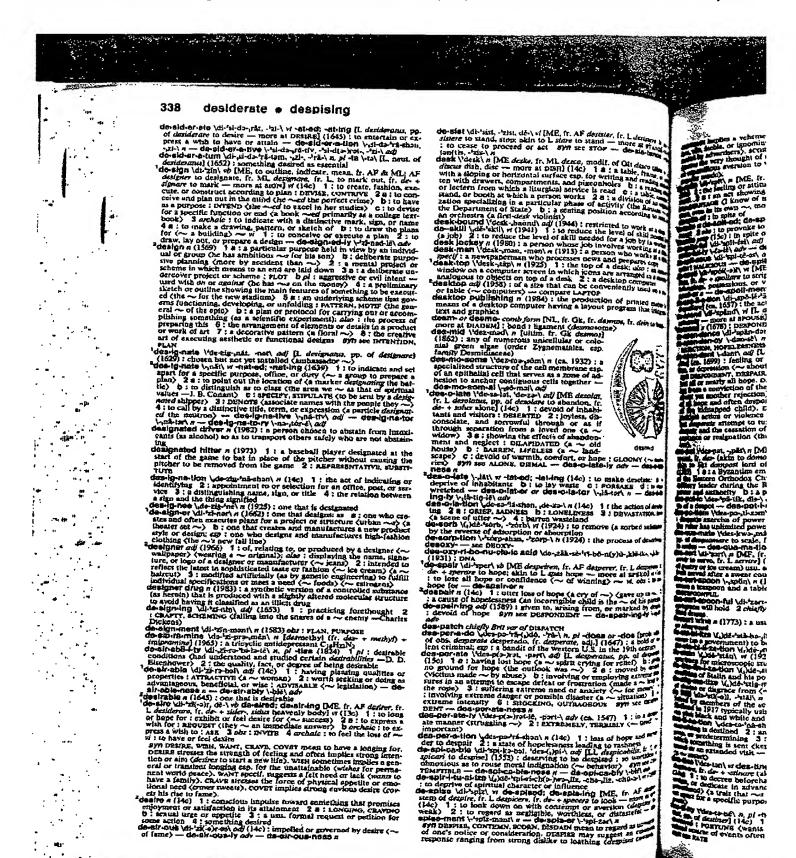
when then a salmonid off (ca. 1774) 1: having a coarse (Ris (~ coarse (Vicor-grand) off (ca. 1774) 1: having a coarse (Ris (~ coarse (Vicor-grand) of (coarse-grand) of (1905); to make (oarse-grand) to the coarse (Vicor-grand) of (Coarse-grand) of

number to produce in many) in rays (as for radiotherapy)

lal abes 19 kines. Ftable lori further lal ash 151 acc 151 map, mar had out hot chin let bet let every let go li bit li her li hot had sing lot go lot law lot boy lib! thin lib! the lil loot lot foot ly! yet lzh! vision, beige lk. \*, a. u., ", see Guide to Fronunciation

**41** 

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COMSTWEED /'koat,wiz/ > ach a ack along, following, or connected

COQT /kov en. I an outer garment worn outdoors, having siceves and typically extending below the hips. N s similar item were indoors as a protective garment: a laboratory coat. N s mm's jacket or tunic.

N a woman's milored jacket. 2 an animal's covering of fur or hair. a structure, esp. a membrane, enclosing or liuing an organ, a skin, rind, or busk. a layer of a plant balb. (with ad.) on outer layer or covering of a specified kind: the protein coat of the virus, 3 a covering of paint or similar material fald on a surface at one time: a protective cost of vortish. Pv. [bass.] (aften be scated) provide with a layer or covering of something; apply a cost to. It (of a substance) form a covering to. —coared sel. (in continuous) shappy-coased caule.

BOCK + A. a cloakroom with an attendant.

coat dress on a woman's tailored dress, typically fastening down

the front and resembling a cost.

cost hunger at see NANGER (sense 2)

OD-8-11 /kb/3je/ (also continuend /kb/3ji/mande/) en. (pi. continuendia) a marinmal (genera Nasua and Nasualla) of the reccons family found mainly in Central and South America, with a long, flexible smout and a ringed tail.

conting /koping/pa. a thin layer or covering of something: a coat-

ing of paint. I material used for making coats.

son, family, corporation, or country.

Cost of mail +n. historical a jacket covered with or composed of metal

rings or plates, serving as armor

contrack /kot,rek/ set a rack or stand with books on which to hang coars, hats, etc.

COSTS LETT / ROLF COM; -, COM >10. another term for CLOAKROOM. COSTS LETT / Rolf / region of Antarctica, cast of the Antarctic Pen-

coal stand on another term for COATRACK.

COAl-tail /'Rot,cal/ on (com. coattails) cach of the flaps formed by the back of a tailcost

THEASTE On comcone's coattalle undeservedly benefiting from another's success.

REPLINAR /ko'0755or/ etc. a joint author. etc (trace.) he a joint author

of (a book, paper, or report).

COBX! /koks! > u (tare.) persuade (someone) gradually or by flattery to do something. = (cobx comething from/out of) use such persussion to obtain something from: we coased money out of my fa-ther. I with obj. and adviction manipulate (something) carefully into 

CO-axri-til /kū'acksčal/ >adl. having a common axis. ■ (of a cable or line) consisting of two concentric conductors separated by an insui-al-ty acts.

cob (kib) sn. 1 (also cornece) the central, cylindrical, woody pan of the corn ear to which the grains, or kernels, are attached. 2 (also column) a hazelmut or filbert, esp. one of a large variety, # a bazel or filbert buzh. 3 a powerfully built, short-legged horse. 4 a male

Corbain. Kurt Donald (1967-94). US rock singer and leader of the

co-bal-a-min /ko balomin/ +n. Biochemistry any of a group of pobalicontaining substances including syanocohalamin (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>), co-ball /'ko,bolt/ sh. the chemical element of atomic number 27, a

co-ball /ko,bolt/ sn. the chemical element of atomic number 27, a hard silvery-white magnetic metal. (Symbol: Co) # short for conduct st. = (symbol: co) # short for for st. = (symbol: symbol: s

able parts.
cob-blod /'kābald/ sad, (of an area or roadway) paved with cobbles: a cobbled courryard.

COO Dier / kablar so. I a person who munds shoes as a job. 2 an iccd drink made with wine or sherry, sugar, and lemon. 3 a fruit pio with a rich, thick, cakelike crust.

cob-ble-stone /'kabal, ston/ an. a small, round stone of a kind formerly used to cover road surfaces

cob-by /kābe/ set/ (of horses dogs, and other animals) shortish and thickert mocky.

Cob-den /kābdan/, Richard (1804-45), English political activist.

From 1838, with John Bright, he led the Anti-Corn Law League.

COBE /kobe/ a NASA satellite launched in 1989 to map the background microwave radiation from space in a search for evidence of

ground microwove radiation from space in a manual to consider the big bang. [ORIGIN: acronym from Casnie Background Ex-

co-bel-lig-er-ont /kobo'lijapant/en. any of two or more nation is exceed in war as allies. —co-bel-lig-er-once n.

CO-DOI-14/G-er-PORT /KODO INSTERM SR. ANY OF TWO OF MORE BRIDGE & gaged in was as allies. — co-bestigner-Ponce R.

CO-DOPA /\*\*RODEM SR. (p. same) a large, edible game fish (Rack)essura /\*\*\*Rodem, family Rechycentridee) that lives in open water, if the Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific occurs. Also called State of the Atlantic, Indian, and western Pacific occurs. Also called State of the Atlantic. GEANT FISH.

cob-mat /kib,not/on see con (sense 2).

COBOL /ko,bd/on a computer programming language despite for use in commerce

co-bra /kobra/ +n. a highly venomous snake (Noja and two other genera, family Elapidus) native to Africa and Asia that spreads the skin of its neck into a bood when disturbed. See illustration of SPECTACLED COSRA.

SPECTACLED CORPA.

CODWORD Philip, web/se. (usu. cobwebs) a spider's web, esp. who old and covered with dust. \*Zodogy a ungled three-dimensions spider's web. \* something resembling a cobweb in delicacy or ignocacy; white cobwebs of frost. —COD-webbed ad; cobweb-by-a, coto-web-by-a, coto-web-by-a, tropical American struct (Erythroxylum coa. family Erythroxylaceae) that is widely grown for its leaven, which a source of coatine. \*Ethe dried leaves of this struct, chewed as a stimulate but the native nature from the merican foundation.

a stimulant by the native people of western South America.

concaling /ko/kan, 'ko/kan/ +n an addictive drug, C<sub>17</sub>ff<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>c</sub> & rived from coca or prepared synthetically, used as an illegal sumulant and sometimes medicinally at a local assembler.

coc-cid / kkksid/ en. a homopterm insect of the family Coccide; a

scale insect.

coo-cld-i-a /kik'sideo/ -phind n. (sno. coccidium /-'sideam/) &c ony paresitic protozon of a group (suborder Eimeriorins, physic Sporozon) that includes those that cause diseases such as coccid-

sis und toxoplasmosis. —cor-cld+ran ad. & n.
coc-cld+rol-do-my-co-sis /kik\_side,oidomi\*kosos/+n. a uspoa disease of the hings and other tissues, caused by the funguo Comi-ioides invalue and endemic in the warner, and regions of Americ cocceded to the hings and remain a disease of birds and manner.

that chiefly affects the intestines, caused by coccidia (Eimeria, lie pover, and other genera).

coo-cid-buth Atak'aids and on tingular form of coccupa

COOCHEMIN /Kilk'aideam/ PR. singular form of COCKIDEA.
CDOCKIMBHIE / Kilksa'melid/ PR. Entoreology a bestle of a facili (Cockinellidae) that includes the ladybegs.
COCCHEMIN / Kilksa, iiris/ PR. Biology a minute, rounded, calcaron plateler, numbers of which form the spherical shalls of cockinhophores.

rus /'kākos/ »n. (d. docol /'kak,(s)t; 'kūk,(s)t/) Si

Coordis //kikov »R. (pt. coord //kik\_(s)); 'kik\_(s)); Being in spherical or roughly spherical betterium. —coordis //kik\_uld at coordis //kik\_uld at coordis //kik\_uld at coordis //kik\_uld »R. (pt. coordis //kikaj kikov »R. (pt. coordis she base of the spinal of unni in humans and some ages, formed of faced vestigial venetus —coordis fast which kikovia bamba a city in western central Bolids —coordis fast which is koordis bamba a city in western central Bolids —coordis fast which is considered.

pop. 404,100.

co-chade /ko'caer/ -n. a person who is in charge of a meeting or a ganization jointly with mother or others. sv. (trans.) chair (a mering) in this way.

CO-Chini /ko'Chin/ a city on the Malabar Coast of southwesters in dia; pop. 504,000.

Co-chin- /kockin; 'käckin/ (also Cochin China) pq. a chicketo'

an Asian breed with feathery legs.

Corchin-Chiene /'kö, Crim' the former name for the southern repr

of what is now Vietnam; foreignly a French colony.

Onhelement //köche.nest; 'ko-/ +a, 1 a scartet dye used chiefly by

coloring food. If the dried bodies of a female scale insect, which by

counted to yield this dye. Wa similar dye or preparation made for the oak kertors insect (see KERMER). 2 (crockinest fresct) is scale insect (Docrydopius coccus, family Dactylopiidae) that is so for cochineal, native to Mexico and formerly widely cultivated of

Corchine /ko'cnes/ (c.1812-74), American Indian chief, As least COCREDE ROYCHES (C.1812—74). American Indian shiff, As kedin of the Apaches, he resisted white encroachment on Indian hads cochelosa //kokles; 'kilk-/ se, the cochelosa //kikidet; -at/ (also cochlested) -and, disably the formed like a spiral shell; twisted.

Cocheran / kikiran, Edde (1918—60), US rock einger; form 6: ward Cochesa. His songs incinde "C'mon Everybody" (1959—Cocheran). Jacqueline (C.1910—80), US aviator. In 1953, the secant the first women to break the scend the tries.

came the first woman to break the sound barrier.

COCK! /Näk/ »h. 1 a state bird, esp. a rocaur. # [in comonation] used?

names of birds, cap, game birds, c.g., wroadcock. 2 ways cap, penis. 3 a firing lever in a gun which can be reised to be related by the origage. 4 a supposed, +v, flame, 1 tilt (something) in a per ticular direction. Whend a (timb or joint) at an angle. 8 (of a cut dog) lift (a back leg) in order to urinate. 2 raise the cock of (a po 2 votage parç i

in order to make it ready for firing.

Cantal at tall cook (of a gos) with the cook lifted to the position of which the trigger will act cook one's ear (of a dog) miss is set. to an eract position. • (of a person) listen attentively to or for some

cock

thing, cook of the welk so:

cocks sit dend a small pile of ical sides and a rounded top cockradio /ka'/kad/ >e. a roser beign of office or party, or cock-e-doo-die-doo/, kit;

sound made by a cock when cock a hoop; riously pleased, esp. about a ADCK-B

wio chicken and locks.
cocke-ma-mio /kiiko,min
ed, home ridiculous; impli cock and buil streey in, into cockertial Philipped in, a 5 (Kongkicus hollandicus) rel gray body, white shoulders, a pocker-too /kilko, toky bit.

white plomage tinged with 1 ies, cap. genus Cacanua.

pockettrice /'kākstris; -,tris i), si Hambiy a mythical asim wyvern) with a cock's head. cockecharter /'käk,cuafer/ Helologika melologiku, fan blisge and flowers, and the

Controport / kik krôfe/. Sir physicist. In 1932, working seliting the steam, Nobel Priz.

row /'kik kro/ (also co any davine the bour of cockers cocked item on a brimless tri-

cocineral ("kiloscal) on a you cocineral ("kiloscal) on a you cocinera aparti-isl ("kilost" (s bred with a sility coci, cocineyad ("kilot) one, islon cocineyad ("kilot) one, islon cocineyad ("kilot) and islon cocineyad ("kilot)

a (of a person or a person's er deir lege often fitted with alter field / kilk, fit/ a. October / kilk, fit/ a. T an edit

on, family Cordidec) cockinefiell) postoliterary a sr were the cockle ng feeling of picasure or con Circles on February (of paper) at a wrinkled or creased surf

occirlo-best / kākol bəz/ +n. s the daisy family, with broad is coccirlott / kāk lott/ +n. n sm; cockerney / kalkoz/ en. (pl. -cyl too or access typical of such cockneys or their dialect or ; has / horm/ n

had 1-, having a.

Cockepit / hall, pit/ so. 1 a come
do the crew in an aircraft co
to the driver in a racing car.
hous providing space for ment
hads or other conflict takes;

cocirroach (kilk,roch) en a set (order Dictyoptera) with and large fredling by accaverage several species that have been excitating as perm in homes as establishments in the Am cous is the Am ch (Perplaneta ameri Toomo /kik skoo) comb of a domestic cock. See aurita? 2 a cropical plant () at) of the amuranth family.

creat or plumo of yellow, oran a garden arional. 3 an oret rosts but with more color America America Philippenson on (f

we extremely virile or sexually

we extremely varied or season.

A. Stipl's,

A. Stipl's,

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1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

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of gibberish, used to give the impression of arcane knowledge or

gebrade /a'brad/ ex (hans.) scrape or wear away by friction or cro--a-bradeer n

Ashrasham (tobes, horn) (in the Bible) the Hebrew pagranch from whom all lews trace their descent (Gen. 11:27-23:10).

Ashrasham, Plains of see Plance of Abrasham.

a-brassion /3 brazant/ on the process of scraping or wearing away.

a on area damaged by suraping or wearing away.

a-breasive /o'brasiv; -ziv/+adj (of a substance or material) capable amprovave /a brasiny - env - sop, for a superstance or material (applies of polyshing or cleaning a hard surface by rubbing or granding, to rub or graze the skin. It igurates (of sounds or music) rough to the enr; harsh, I spurites (of a person or manner) showing little concern for the feelings of others; harsh, In a substance used for granding, polishing, or cleaning a hard surface.

aboverant / above text on [trans.] Psychology release (an emotion) by

abreaction. Il cause (someone) to undergo abreaction and abreaction / abret's kshard in Sychology the expression and consequent release of a previously repressed amotion, schieved through celiving the experience that caused it (typically through

through celiving the experience that caused it (typically through hypocais or suggestion). —absprace/twe/riv/sef, afterest /absprace/twe/riv/sef, afterest /ab vide of the mark; in error, wa foreign considered collec-

ab-ro-gate /'abx=,gat/ +v. [rans.] tomal repeal or do away with (a law. right or formal agreement).—abrorgation /.abrogation/articles in meaning. While abrogate and arrogate are quite different in meaning. While abrogate means 'repeal (a law),' strogate means 'take or claim (something for oneself) without justification,' often in the structure urrogate something to oneself, as in the emergency committee arrogated to itself whatever powers it chose, abortupt to bropt such 1 archien and unexpected. 2 brief to the point

of rudeness; curt. = (of a style of speech or writing) but flowing smoothly; disjointed. 3 steep; precipitous. — ab-rupt-ly adv. ab-

nupremens n. abrup-tion /e'brepskao/ H. technici the suddeo breaking away of a portion from a must, **8** (also placental abruption) Medicine separa-

tion of the placema from the wall of the uterus.

ABS satis. 

acrylonitrile-buadiene-styrene, a composite plastic osed to make car bodies and cases for computers and other appli-ances. a ami-lock braking system (for motor vehicles). abs://ebz//informal.an. the abdominal muscles.

sprotts variant spelling of An- before c, q. and t (as in abscard,

absences firth and say a swotten area within body fissue, containing an accumulation of pus.

aboscise /mb'sta/ su [tana.] out off or away. ■ [intere.] Botany supp.

absences who are at least out on the way. I cause out a partial by abscission (all off.

abscisses /mb'siss/ >n. (pt. chacleses /- siss/ or abscisses) Numerator (in a system of coordinates) the x-coordinate, the distance from a point to the vertical or x-axis measured parallel to the horizontal or x-axis. Compare with ORIGINATE.

a classican /sch'sizacan/ an. Botaw the natural detachment of parts of a plant, typically dead leaves and tipe fruit. I many act of cult-

ting off.

ab-scand /sb'skind/ se. [intrans.] leave hurrically and secretly, typically to avoid detection or errest. • (of someone on hail) fail to surrender oneself for custody at the appointed time. • (of a person kept

in detention or under supervision) excape. —ab-sconder n. ab-scoll / april > n. 5 v. enother terms for RAPPEL. —ab-selver absence ("who con' on, the state of being away from a place or person.

son a moccasion or period of being away from a place or person.

(absence of) the nonexistence or lack of.

absent sed, /'mbsent' I not present in a place or at an occasion.

Will a man or feature of the body) not forming period a creature in which it might be expected. 2 of an expression or manner) show-ing that someone is not paying attention to what is being said or done: an obsent smile. w. /mb/sent/ (mbsent onesent) stay or go done: an ubsent smile. with serry (abbent oneset) stay or go away. \*prep. (ab' seru / omal without: employees could not be fixed absent other widence. —abvectively ark (in sense 2).

abvectively (abban'tei »n. a person who is expected or required to be present at a place or event but is rea.

abvective ballot »n. a ballot completed and mailed before an election by a voice eachble to be present at the polls.

abvection by a voice eachble to be present at the polls.

abvection by a voice eachble to be present at the polls.

ing away from work or school without good remon.

sbegentended chebron, mindid ead (of a person or a per-

son's behavior or manner) having or showing a habitually forgetful or instentive disposition. —ab-sent-mind-ed-ty too: ab-sent-mind-ed-ness it.

about the /mt/marty (also about h) sn. 1 the shrub wentwood.

\*\*an essence assle from this. 2 a potent green anissed-flavored liqueur prepared thus wormwood, now largely basned because of the control o

absorbite /'misc.,ion: ,mbss'loot/ sadi. I not qualified or diminished in my way; unal; absolute secrecy. I used for general empha-sis when expressing an opinion; the policy is absolute folly. I (o sis when expressing an opinion: the policy is absolute jolly. It (of powers or rights in wisubject to any limitation; unconditional absolute authority. It (of a ruler) having unrestricted power: absolute monarch. It is (of a ruler) having unrestricted power: absolute monarch. It is (of a decree) final: the decree of multity was made absolute. It would be existed to existing independently and not in relation to other things, II (imminet (of a construction) syntactically independent of the rest of the sentence, as in dinner being over, we left the table. II Genmen (of a mensitive verb) used without an expressed of the mension of the sentence, as in dinner being over, we left the table. II Genmen (of a mension of a relative to a value or principle regarded as muturably valid or viewed withour relation to other things. II (the absolute) Procopy ultimate reality; (od.—absolute) Procopy ultimate reality; (od.—absolute) fixed absolute) Procopy ultimate reality; (od.—absolute) fixed in the distribution of imminion; totally, II used to emphasize the troth or appropriateness of a very strong or exaggerated statement: he absolute?

tion, or imminist them, a used to entitlement a work of supportances of a very strong or exaggerated statement; he absolutely adores that our = (with negative) none whatsoever; she had absolutely no idea what he was taking about = [as waten] inormal used to express and emphasize one assect. 2 independently; no viewed in relation to other things or factors: white-collar crime inused both idealately and in comparison with other categories.

creased both absolutely and in comparison with other categories.

Bigmanse (of a with without a stated object.

ab-so-furin mag-ni-tude in Astronomy the magnitude (brightness) of a celestial election is a would be seen at a standard distance of 10 parsecs. Compair with APARENT MAGNITUDE.

ab-so-futin mailor-lety in a majority over all rivals combined:

more than holt.

many than the set is a instrumental music composed purely as mus-sic, and not interest to represent or illustrate something else. Com-pairs with PROGRAM MUSIC.

paire with PROGRAM MUSIC.

ab-so-fute pitch on Masic the ability to recognize the pitch of a note or produce any siven note; perfect pitch. It pitch according to a fixed standard defined by the frequency of the second vibration.

ab-so-lute temperature on a temperature measured from absolute zero in veture. (Symbol: T)

ab-so-lute veture to 1 Materialist the magnitude of a real number of the temperature without regard to its sign. The absolute value of a complex number of + bi is the positive square root of a<sup>2</sup> + b<sup>2</sup>. Also called MOOULUS.

2 included the article magnitude of a numerical value, irrespective of its relation to other values. its relation to other values.

as reason to meet the lowest temperature theoretically possible at which the motion of particles that constitutes heat would be minimal. It is zero on the Kelvin scale (-273.15°C or -459.67°F).

imal. It is zero in the horizontal and the formal release from guilt, obliga-tion, or punishment. The colesiastical declaration of forgiveness of

ans.

absortusians /unission.risam/ sa the acceptance of or belief in
absolute principles in publical, philosophical, ethical, or theological
matters.—absortustes a & ed.

matters.—absortustes a & ed.

matters.—absortustes a del.

free from blame, guilt, or responsibility. Christian Theology give ab-

solution for (a vin).

besorb /sb\*ziris; -vorb/ ev. (hans.) I take in or soak up (energy, or

a tipold or other substance) by chemical or physical action, typically gradually. # take in and assimilate (information, ideas, or experi
ly gradually. # take in and assimilate (information, ideas, or experiby granully, what is an assistant of the powerful critity, making it a part of operati by assistantian. It use or take up time or resources: he clums that arms spending absorbs 2 percent of the notional income is take up and reduce the effect or intensity of isound or an impact. 2 engrues the attention of (someone). - absorbed lety /ab, zórka 'bilijts -,sör-/ n.: ab-sorb-s-ble adj.; ab-sorb-er

anegorbeance /:h'xôrbons: -'sôrv/ en. Physics a measure of the ca-

pacity of a sub-tunce to absorb light of a specified wavelength.

ab-sorbed /ab pointd; 'sorbd' >ad, (pleds.) michaely engaged; engressed.—ab-sorbed-ly /-bidle/ sde.

ab-sorbed dose on Physics the energy of ionizing radiation ab-

softed per unit many by a body.

absorbent /ah, softem; -abs +ad; (of a material) able to toak up liquid easily.

-absorbenety it

absorbenety it

absorbenety it.

in raw course used for cleaning wounds, removing cosmetabeauthing (2), corbins; -'sor-f ead, intensely interesting: an ab-

sorbing account of their marriage, —abmorthingity ath.

abmorphion (sh'simparan; "korp-i an, I the process or action by
which one thing absorbe or is absorbed by another; shock absorp-

### absorption sr

tion. = Physics the proce by the nucleus. 2 the: absorption spectu

radiation transmitted t bands due to absorption

abruptly: some overthi (ISA —abraquat-urb abratain /ab/stan; mb-e enjoying something. decline to vote either staired to

when eating and drin.

sheatenetion /abisteno vote for or against a pro straining oneself from atention tem /- nizo: ab-sti-nence / abstor. oneself from indulgin

nentrly sth. abratract sad, /ab'stru idea but not having a p ideas rather than event resical. Woof a word, c rather than a concrete c serrekt/ [https:// 1 cons from something else: historical context can eral idea in this way. phemistically to say the consumed all he had rolf: article or book). +n. / contents of a book, arti art. 3 (the abstract) eration of something. sense 3 of the web). specific instances.

ográzable readity but se ookers, and textures.

what is happening arousbract ex-pressold originated in New York jective emotional expre tivo epontaneous act (e slor<del>ida</del>t a

abretracetion /sb'strat ideas rather than even 2 freedom from repr work of ant. 3 a scale of ing something indepen crete secompaniment: water from a river or or

abestractionelsm /sl. and practice of absurac-terms.—abestrac-tion tract of ti-tle >n. Li and documents that gre gether with any encum!

ebestruseely adv.; at absent /ab'sard; -'zare resonable, illogical, or absent! [as n.] (the s # (of a person or a pers ridiculous --- ab-surd-ab-surd-lam /ab'sard,i specification of states again

being ridiculous or wile Arbu Dharbi / dboo 'US Sizes of the United Ar Gulf coast; pop. 670,12 is also the federal capit

A-bu-ja /k'booya/ a new us the national capital: [ a-bu-li-a /a'boolea/ (a)sc inability to act decisivel a-bun-dance /2'bandon

the quantity or amout an animal or plant spe

### absorption

ig or showing a hubitually forgetful become minded by adx; abscente

ainth) sn. 1 the shrub wormwood. a potent green anisced-flavored od, now largely banned because of

500 sed. I not qualified or diminsecrety. Wused for general emphaany limitation: unconditional: ubsoaving unrestricted power; absolute
and; the decree of nullity was nucle independently and not in relation to instruction) symmetrically independsin dirurer being over we left the un-erb) used without an expressed ob-t (of an adjectory) used without an ) sa. Pridosophy a value or principle w viewed without relation to other that which exists without being the absolute) Theology ultimate re-1 with no qualification, restriced to emphasize the truth or approaggerated statement: he obsolutely Auggerned scatement, she had abso-ing about, m [as serdem; informs used e's assent. 2 independently; not ge or factors; white-collar crime inpreison with other categories. suited object.
Suborony the imagnitude (brightnesses of

at a standard distance of 10 ENT MAGNITUDE.

majority over all rivats combined;

ental music composed purely as mu-at or illustrate something else. Com-

hilly to recognize the pitch of a note effect pitch. # pitch according to a requirecy of the sound vibration. a temperature measured from ab-

alles the magnitude of a real number absolute value of a complex number set of  $\alpha^2 + b^2$ . Also called account. of a numerical value, irrespective of

is temperature theoretically possible, s that constitutes heat would be min-tate (~273.15°C or ~459.67°F). a formal release from guilt, oblighdartical declaration of forgiveness of

at on, the acceptance of or belief in philosophical, ethical, or theological

-'sôlv/ »v. (trans.) declare (someone) onsibility. @ Christian Theology give ab-

are I 1 take in or sonk un tenergy, of at or physical action, typicalmilate (information, ideas, or minus importantion, early, or experi-dies or less powerful entity), making lation. Buse or lake up (time or re-pending absorbs 2 percent of the na-duce the effect or intensity of (sound action of (soundote).—Bh-sorb-s-/a; ab-sorb-s-bla sd;; ab-sorb-s-

sary sa Physics a measure of the co-) hight of a specified wavelength. / bodi (prode t intensely engaged: en-

the energy of iomzing radiation ab-

reread, (of a mountal) able to stak up or item that souths up liquid easily.

wadding of a kind originally made cansing wounds, removing counci-

ir-i sadi intensely interesting: an ain-lage. -absorbing-ly silv.

sorp-/ an. I the process or action by absorbed by another: that absorp

### absorption spectrum

academic

tion. # Physics the process or action by which neutrons are absorbed by the nucleus. 2 the fact or state of being engrossed in something. prostive /-civ/ adi.

absorption specitrum on Physics a specimin of electromagnetic radiation transmitted through a substance, showing dark lines or

resigned training decorption of specific wavelengths. hymores leave abequatestalls /,mb'skwaCHs.jst v. (strans.) hymores leave structly; some overshrown dictumer who had abounded to the 1/5A.—abrequatestallor in the hymorestall strans.

postatin /ab'stān; æb-/ sk [kitāns.] I restrain oneself from doing or enjoying something. # sefram from drinking alcohol. 2 formally decline to vote either for or against a proposal or mution. —ab-

etainerin.

ab-ata-mi-qua /æb'stemess; ab-/ rad, not celf-indulgent, esp,
when exting and drinking. —ab-ata-mi-qua-ly adv; ab-ata-mi-

abentenetion abfarenceon; abd on a instance of declining to vote for or against a proposal or motion. 2 the fact or practice of re-straining oneself from indulging in something; abatinance. —ab-Augustionelam /- nizam/ A

ab-sti-nance /'ebstanans/ se, the fact or practice of restraining oneself from indulging in something, -- eb-sti-nent ed; ab-stiuneself from indulging in something,

abseirant sen, /ab'screin; 'ab, strein/ existing in thought or as an like but not having a physical or converte existence. # dealing with ideas rather than events. # not based on a particular instance; theoretical. 

(of a word, esp. a noun) denoting an idea, quality, or state rather than a concrete object. 

of or relating to abstract act. 

\*\*N. 19th State in [180] I consider (something) thought superately from something class: no abstract reference and religion from their historical consent can lead to anachronism. 

[Invans.] form a general idea in this way. 2 cutract or remove (something). 

Eused caphenistically to suy that someone has stolen something. 

In process commised all he had been able to abstract from the apartment. 

(abstract enesseff) withdraw. 3 make a written summary of (an article or bonk). 

\*\*N. 1/eb, strucky 1 a summary or statement of the contents of a book, article, or formal speech. 

2 so abstract work of art. 

3 (the abstract) that which is abstract; the theoretical consider. redical. I (of a word, esp. a noun) denoting an idea, quality, or state arc. 3 (the abstract) that which is abstract; the theoretical consideration of something. - shestractely site; sheatractor /-tod n. (in ense 3 of the wath).

DIRASE In the abstract in a general way; withour reference to specific instances.

bestract art in an that does not attempt to represent external, recognizable reality but seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, forms. miors and lesition

colors, and leasures.

abortacted/ab/stracktid/sadj.showing a lack of concentration on what is happening around one. —abortacted/by adv.

abortact express-storrelation on a development of abstract art that originated in New York in the 1940s and 1950s and almed at subjective omedical expression with particular emphasis on the creative spontaneous art (e.g., action painting). —abortact express-

more an alternation /ab' strates non; mb-/ n. 1 the quality of straining with ideas rather than everus. ■ something that exists only as an idea.

2 freedom from representational qualities in mt. ■ an absurant work of an. 3 a state of preoccupanon. 4 the process of considering something independently of its associations, attributes, or concrete accompaniments. 5 the process of removing something, esp. water from a river or other source.

abostracotionolam /abistraksus nizom; geb-/ on the principles and practice of abstract art. In the presentation of ideas in abstract terms.—abstractions in a

terms.—an stree-tion-ist.

aborates of thelion, then summary giving details of the tide deeds and documents that prove an owner's right to dispose of land, together with any encumbrances that relate to the property.

aboratrust /sb'strobs, abo / sedj, difficult to understand; obscure.

—aboratrust-by adv. aboratrust-ness a.

absturd /ab'sord; "zard/ sed, (of an idea or suggestion) wildly un-reasonable, illogical, or inappropriate: so you think I'm a 199? How absurd! ! [as n.] (the absurd) he had a keen on for the absurd. with a person or a person's behavior or actions) foolish; unreasonable. Wend an object or situation) attenting amusement or derision:

ridiculous. - aboundby adv. aboundoism /ab'sard,izam; - zard-/ >n, the belief that is ings exist in a purposeless, chaotic universe. -- himsunders sig. & a. ab-autoriety / shi sandige; - 'zand-/ »n. (pl. -lea) the quality or state of

being ridiculous or wildly unreasentable.

A-bu Dha-bi / abor 'mabe: 'dabe the largest of the seven member states of the United Arab Emirates. Iying between Oman and the Oulf coast; pop. 670, 125. # the capital of this state; pop. 242.975, it is also the federal capital of the United Arab Emirates.

Arburia /a/bonya/ a new city in central Nigeria, designated in 1982 as the national capital: pop. 178,070.

arburiles /a/booles/ (also shoulls) en, an absence of willpower or an

minipe 2 booles (also aposities) in an americe of willpower of an implify to set decisively, as a symptom of mental illnoss.

Shundance /a'bandans in a very large quantity of something.

The quantity or amount of something, e.g., a chemical element or an animal or plant species, present in a particular ama, volume.

sample, etc. In the state or condition of having a copious quantity of something: pleatifulness. It pleatifulness of the good things of life: prosperity

prospectify a bondamy sadi, existing or available in large quantities; plentiful miprate] (abundant in) having plenty of something, asbundantity is bondantile sadu in large quantities. B [as submod-

fierl extremely B-DU29 +v. /o'bycoz/ [trans.] I use (something) to bad effect or for a \*\*Duas \*\*, /\*'bycoz/ [tran.] I use (something) to bad effect or for a bad purpose; misuse. B make excessive and habitual use of falcohol or drugs, esp. illegal ones). 2 treat (a person or an animal) with cruelty or violence, esp. regularly or repeatedly. B use or mean in such a way as to cruse damage or harm. B speak in an insulting and offersive way to or about (someone). > h. /\*'bycox/ I the improper use of something. B unjust or corrupt practice. 2 cruel and violest freatment of a person or animal. B violent treatment involving sexual assault, esp. on a repeated basis. B insulting and offensive language.

esp. on a repealed basis. Instituting and orientative tanguage.

Thistory (a bytograph in [case, with adj.] someone who regularly or

habitually abuses someone or something, in particular: I someone

who makes excessive use of alcohol or illegal drugs. I someone

who sexually assualth another person, esp. a woman or child.

A-bu Simrbol (aboo) 'simbol' the site of two huge rock-cut (emples

in southern Egypt, built during the reign of Ramses II in the 13th

a-bu-sive /a bycoalv; -ziw/ -ad, 1 extremely offensive and insulting.
2 engaging in or characterized by habitual violence and crucity.
3 implying injustice or illegality. —a-bu-sive-ty adv; a-bu-sive-

gebut /a bot/ >v. (abutted, abutting) [tians.] (of an area of lat building) be next to or have a common boundary with: gardens abutting Great Prescon Street | [misses] a park abusting on an area of wasteland. B touch or lean upon: masuary may crumble where a

asbustislon /a'bycoti,an/ sn. a heroaceous plant or shrub (genus Abulton) of the mallow family, native to warm climates and typi-cally bearing showy yellow, red, or mauve flowers. 8-but-ment /s-barmant/ >n. a structure built to support the interel

SPEUT-WHERT IT DOUBLES IN A STUDENCE OUT IT SUPPLY AS A STUDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

a-bysm /o'bizam/ +a. a flictory or poetic term for ABYSS: the abysm

abysim is bizzani se, a filerary or poetic term for awress, the dose from which mightmans crows, as bysemal is bizzani se, a bysemal is bizzani sed, a biyesmal is bizzani sed, a biyesmal is bizzani sed, a bizzani sed

amophic signation seen as likely to occur,
subysered / arbinol/ sell, citely tenness retains to or denoting the
depths or bed of the occur, exp. between about 10,000 and 20,000
[cot 13,000 and 6,000 m) down. Sectory another term for PLU-

TONIC (sense 1). ys-alneha / sba'sineal former name for ETHOPIA

AD-ys-min-1-m /, mbo'sind-of former name for ETH-OPIA.

Ab-ys-minis or its people. In I historical of a relating to Abyaminis or its people. In I historical a native of Abyasimia. Z talso Abysairitan cast) a domestic car of a breed having long ears and short
brown hair flecked with gray.

Ab-zug /'mbzog/, Befla Savicky (1920-98), US politicisa and cred
rights activist. She served in Congress as a Democrat from New
York 1971-77.

AC yabba = (also se) alternating current; = (also se) air conditioning.

= before Christ. = appellation cuntrilize. = athletic club. = (se.)

Ac synthol the chemical element actinium.

a/c subt. # account # (also A/C) air conditioning.

BC-sprelle variant spetting of AD-assimilated before c and q (as in accept, aconit, and acquieste).

-BC staffs forming adjectives that are also often for only) used as norms, such as maniae. Compare with -ACAL.

B-CS-CIB /5'kastja/ (also nearly tran) sh. a tree or shrub (perux Acat-

cia) of the pen family that bears spikes of clusters of yellow or white flowers and is frequently thorny. \*\* see False Alacia.

\*\*Reconderms\*\* / \*\*\*ke/dem; \*\*\*\* ke/dem/ \*\*\*\* http://deminic.cov/ronment.co/

community: academia. ac-a-do-mi-a /, aka 'demés' on the environment or community con-

comed with the pursuit of research, education, and scholarship, conditions of chemic scholarship, and scholarship, exclusion and scholarship and scholarship. But of cretaining so an educational or scholarly institution or environment. # (of an institution or a course of study) placing a greater emphasis on reading and study than on technical or practical work. • (of a person) interested in or excelling at scholarly pursuits and activities. • (of an art form) conventional, esp. in an

See page xili for the Key to the pronunciations

### admonish

18

#### advancement

something else, typically as a minor ingredient. If the action of h an ingredient

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ademonetah /administ/ +v. (tana) warn or reprimend someone firmly. I advise or urge (someone) carnestly, I arrive warn (someone) of something to be avoided. —ad-more inhument n.

ad-mo-ni-tion /, admo'nishon/ > n, an act or action of admonishing; null-oritative counse) or warning.

ademoneletoery /ad'mano, tôrê/ e tál, giving or conveying a warning or reprimand.

admass //wd, nat/ +ad, Bosay joined by having grown together, ad naturacem //wd /ndreems/ +adk referring to something that has been done or repeated so often that it has become amonying or tre-

act-nex-a /ccd'nexes/ sprum n. Ansony the parts adjoining an organ.

~admexed ad. da /s'day sa. trouble or difficulty. ■ fuss, esp. about something that is unimportant.

-ado suffix forming mone such as bravado, desperado. Compare with -ADB3.

e-do-bo /a dobe/ on a kind of clay used as a bailding material, typi-cally in the form of sun-dried bricks. \* a brick of such a type. \* a

building constructed from such material.

ad-co-less-cornes /, adal'esans/ on the period following the onset of puberry during which a young person develops from a child into an . activite

ad-O-lea-cont /,adat'esant/ sad. (of a young person) in the process of developing from a child into an adult. I relating to or characteris-tic of this process: his adulescent years. >n. an adolescent boy or

A-do-nsi /, ido-ni; -'noi/ +A. a Hebrew name for God.
A-do-nsis /-danis/ Greek hytrobyy a beautiful youth loved by both
Aphrodic and Persephone. #[as A] (an Adonis) an extremely handsome young men.
sedopt /o'dript/ set [trans.] legally take another's child and bring it up

as one's own, "E take up organy race awares a cont or in oring it up as one's own, "E take up or that is use or follow (as likes, nethod, or course of action); this approach has been adopted by many banks.

E take on or assume ten stitude or position); he adapted a patronizing tone. "Formally approve or accept (a report or suggestion). choose (a textbook) as sundard or required for a course of study.
 choose (an animal) to become a house per. —ardopressio sel. es /-'të/ n.; a-dopt-er n.

TENESS WARDS AN ADAPT.

B-dop-flori /o'dipertar/ >n, the action or fact of adopting or being

anopytion is departed. As the action of fact of adopting or being adopted, fas aci, an adoption agency, and private a status of the adoption of another's childs adoptive parents. A denoting a country or city to which a person has moved and in which they have chosen to make their permanent phace of residence.—bedop thereby to the another actions delightful; and or adoptive by a decreasible is delightful; and or adoptive by a decreasible in a contraverby to the law.

andore /s/dor/ sv. (trass) love and respect (someone) deeply. If worship, venerate. If shomel like (something or someone) very much, extremellon /,exds/caston/ n.: andorer n.: andorerings/y etw.

dorn /o'dorn/ » (mas) make more beautiful or attractive. — a-

ADP sable. I Biochemistry adenouine diphosphate. I automatic data

processing.

ADR subbr. B American depositary receipt.

Adrar des informs of drar das effer at a massif region in the cen-

aid Furth fined 'remo/ sate. & adj. formal relevant to what is being done or

discussed at the time.

adversarially a dreful and of, relating to, or denoting a pair of ductiess adversarially a dreful and the kidneys. Each consists of a core region (adversar medicina) secreting epinephrine and norepinephrine, and an outer region (adversarial context) secreting conticosteroids. An (usu. advantals) an adversarial pland.

andrennal/wine /o dreful-ic/ (also adversarian) an another term for grant pland.

RINE. B (Adrenation) trademark the he exercises. If (Adrenatin) trademark the homogone epimephrine ca-tracted from animals or prepared synthetically for medicinal pur-

adereneeregic /,adro'narjik/ ead, Physiology relating to or denoting nerve cells in which epinephrine (acrenaline), norepinephrine (ac-radrenaline), or a similar substance acts as a neurotransmitter. a-dre-no-cordi-co-trop-ic hor-mone /s'drene,kôctike'uzipik;

- mobile (also adrenocorticotrophic harmone /- traffit; - trokh file) (abbr.: ACTH) >a. Biochemistry a hormone secreted by the pina-

itary gland and stimulating the schemal correx.
ad-re-no-coreli-co-tro-pin /o'dreno,korpikd'u opin/ (also adrenocorticotrophin /-'subfit/) on another term for ADRENGCORTI-

Andrinan IV /'sdre'sn/ (c.1100-59), pope 1154-59; born Nicholas Areatspear. He is the only person from England to have held the of-

for of pupe.

Archivette / sdre'erike sed, of or relating to the region comprising the Adrianic Sen and its coasts and islands. sn. (the Adrianic) the Adrianic Sea or its coasts and islands.

Andrinatele Bee an arm of the Mediterranean See between the Balkens and the Italian peninsula,

socialité /s'drift/ > eq. & edu. (of a boat or its passengers) flosting without being either moured or steered. 

Tigurative (of a person) without purpose or guidance; lost and confused; adrift in a stronge country ardroit /a'droit +asi, clever or skillful in using the hands or mind.

advaciolisticus /, adsi tiatica/ sad, rare forming an addition or sep-plement: not integral or intrinsic.

advacorb /md'zôrt; -'sôrb/ > \ (vans.) (of a solid) hold (molecules of a gas or liquid or solute) as a thin film on the outside surface or on internal surfaces within the material. - acknowledged; add: arts

any-don n.; advaory-tive sid.

80r-80frate /æd'zôrbit; -'sôr-; -,bav en. a substance adsorbed.

80r-80frant /æd'zôrbit; -'sôr-, en. a substance that adsorbe another. sadt able to adsorb substances.

edesured /acd acoke; -200- >n variant spelling of ADZUNG.
advertable / zio, [st/ >n. [rest.] praise (comeone) excessively or obsequiously. —advertable /- zio, [st/ >n. [rest.] praise (comeone) excessively or obsequiously. —advertable /- zio, [store advertable on /- zio, farel adver

ration or praise.

8-dult /s'dult; 'ædait' >h. a person who is fully grown or developed.

8 a fully developed animal. 8 the a person who has reached the age of majonity. See #A.DORTY (sense 2). >at, (of a person or animal) of appendy. See weathers 7 (Sense 2). They, (of a person) or animal) fully grown or developed. We of for adult people: adult education. We emotionally and mentally nuture. We examily explicit or pornographic (used esphemistically to refer to a movie, book, or magazine). —eschutebood /-, hood/n.

Bedujetarant /o/doirpront/ Ph. a substance used to adulterate an-

other said used in adulterating something, a-dul-tor-ato »v. /o'dolto,rst/ [usna,] render (something) poorer in

quality by adding another substance, typically an inferior one, dul-tara-tion /o,dolto'rastion/ n.: a-dul-tara-tor /-,rapar/ n.

andulatores /s'daltores on a person who commits adults andulatoress /s'dalt(s)ris/ on a female adults:er.

and Uniter Out /3 dait(2) row + self of or involving adultery: an adul-

securitarious affair. —acturitarious pea, or or stroving anomary: an admi-terous affair. —acturitarious pea, and a securitary securitarious continues as admitted person and a person who is not his or her spouse.

admitted person and a person who is not his or her spouse.

admitted at a factor, brau a damit as (large) lornal report or repre-

and the properties and the properties of the properties of the ground and the properties of the proper

transaction concerned

wansection concerned.

Selvariace lad visual by 1 [intera] move (orward, typically in a purposeful way: the troops advanced on the capital. — make progress; our knowledge is advancing all the time. — [trans.] course (an event) to occur at an earlier date that planned: I advanced the date of the maeting. B (tank) promote or help the progress of (a person, cause, or plan): it was a chance to indvance his own interests. B put forward (a theory os suggestion): the hypothesis I wish to advance. B (esp. of shares of stack) increase in price. 2 (with two obs.) lend (money) to (someone): the bank advanced them a loan. Il pay (money) to (someone) before it is due: he advanced me a month's rulary. 1 a forward movement: the rabels' advence on Madrid I figurate the advance of civilization. awance of critication. We are increase or rise in amount, value, or price. 2 an amount of money paid before it is due or for work only partly completed; the author was paid a \$350,000 advance. We tomit advance from the hank. 3 (usu, advances) an approach made to someton, typically with the sim of initiating a sexual encounter, well, done, sent, or supplied beforehend: advance natice.

THE SECOND OF SHORE IN SECOND OF SHORE OF IN wer hefore

tims or space; before.

ad-wartened /od varust/ sad. far on or shead in development or progress. In new and not yet generally accepted.

advance discontise sa, a written statement of a person's wishes

regarding modical treatment, often including a living will, made to ensure those wishes are carried out should they be unable to communicate them to a doctor.

advanced placement (sbbr.: AP) on the placement of a student in a high school course that offers college credit if successfully

competed, and water properties of a body of soldiers preceding and making preparations for the main body of an army.

advance man so, a person who visits a location before the arrival of an important visitor to make the appropriate arrangements.

advance-ment? /ad vanamanu so, the process of promoting a cause or plan. If the promotion of a person in rank or status. If development or improvements.

opment or improvement.

### advantage

schwarzego /ad'vænti one in a favorable or : something: benefit or p contage. If a favorable to II familia a player's \$ point after deuce (and ) Associations of trades of the family of the family of the family of the family and the family an Thiese bake selvani who cannot or will not pert beactil. a supremit nitles offered by (some tage handle or respon

ed-veo-tion /æd'veksa flow of a fluid, esp. box vact /- vekt/ v. ad-van ed-vent /'ed.venv sn. i to Christmas and inclus Christen Theology the cond-d-ventilet / acd ventil

totts emphasizing beli —Adventelan /, dzz adventelal /, edven of a blood vetsel.—St Adventetious /, adv coeding to chance rath from natside: not nativ sual anatomical position

the stem or other upp Ad-vent Sun-day - n.

ECI-VERINGUED (SEC) VECCC) ly hazardous, experier calling for enterprise a percial specula and exciting activity. had advantured into t mosery or one's life) at

ne emze erutereveba ticipent plays a fantas; adventurer /sed'ver socios adventure. # # f methods for personal; cial speculator. # ascha ven-ture-some / tures or to running risk

advontures /æðv sceits adventure. S a w ment by dishonest or a risks in business or po actions, taction, or sit-very tur-tet n. & sol. en-tur-ous /ed'v

or methods. . full of **Editorial** Pantyarb/ en. qualifies un adjective. a relation of place, tim (c.g., gently, quite, the **vor bi-a**l /ad vorbi

try out now methods,

sh, a word or phrase f adversaried /, advi conflict or opposition. procedure) in which the

for finding and presen adversary/srdvar, conflict, or dispute. I term for Abversaria adversarilys/ad'var

pressing opposition or advorse /md'vars; 'm ment: harroful unfav Verserly sok TERES Adverse mean

ally applied to situate dry weather has head is lated in origin and also played to describe a pe MR the repairs myself. eresisty hed varsis deslo designer

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destruct

/ FX [trams] shandon (a person, cause, or a considered disloyal or treacherous. 

a number of people) leave (a place), cause (of a quality or ability) fail (someone), cap, cap and needed. 

must needed. 

[nama] Milay (of a solution) from military service, —de-sertion A Tax from military service. —as we want to go in a dry, barren area of land, esp, one condetens and unpleased place, esp, one condetens and unpleased place, esp, one condetens as pecified substance, was situation or small standard deservices and situations.

en (usu. deserta) a perxun's worthin or punishment.

pueishment.
rocolvo) one's just deserts receive de or Positive Ones a list uses to receive the ending of the control of the armed forces who for indicates it when the process by mea desert, typically as a result of drought propriate agriculture.

It is despired to the control of th

ied rock surfaces in and regions.

\*/\*\* (Turk.) do something or have or show and or punishment). —dependently the received of being given assistance. —de-serv-ing-ty-

w [trans.] [usu. as edj.] (desexeed) i depay taliries or attraction. Lawrence poerrys feless, and desexed. 2 contrate or spey (an ide seksismo, liz/ bu (tans.) deprive of security octive qualities of a sex. - de

23 bel; - be/ •n. variant spelling of transati c/. Victorio (1901-74). Italian movie direct le Thiaf (1948) and Two Women (1960) work

rikanti in a hygroscopic substance used

i,kit/ PV. (trans.) (usu. as ad.) (dealcoate 4 kg/b vs. (cons.) [uzu. zz ze.) [uzuzuzuzuzu] n (something, esp. food), typically in nebrej j] (dasiocatted) funzire lacking interest par stoccardon /- kazaton/n.; desercestes Luc

esi,katoro e esta a mainte de other agent for removing moisture from specie

from water vapor in the air. "sido, FFV + " [trans.] archaic feet a keen dinderfa to on

ag or accent, d'alcentie, -, raine sad, Granner (in Languages) denoting a verb formed from modern in to do the act desoured by the root verb (all an to eat. from addre 'eat'). 

having or accenting to the control of ire. »A. Grammar a desiderative werb.

ire. »A. Grammar a desideranve veru. 1 /di,sidə rājəm; "zidə-/ »A. (pl. desiden 1 g hat is needed or wanted: integrity was a ser-

s. I a plan or drawing produced to shot vorkings of a building, garment, or other objects made. If the art or action of conceiving of male in or drawing. It is arrangement of lines or pattern or decentation. 2 purpose, planning or is thought to exist behind an action, fact, [terms] decids upon the look and functions; i. or other object), typically by making s sten be dealgred) do or plan (somothing); e intention in mind.

what (something desired), typically is a tion as a result of a plan; intentionally, he

dezig unt/ [trees.] (often be denigated) ecified position. If officially assign a specific specified name or quality to. If signify [pospositive] appointed to an office or post-

IV-61 > n. a member of a group who also drive the others safely.

Mer .a. Basebar a nontreiding player a game to be in the batting order, typically

e holder of a position, a the action of the position of a position, a the action of the position of the positi dezig'n35Hat/ >t, the choosing at

('nž/ m. a person who has been desig

/th'zinot/ >n. a person who plans the form, look, or workand of something before to being made or built, typically by draw-are of something before to being made or built, typically by draw-are of something and, inside by or having the expensive sophisti-cial to detail. gan of a prestigious fashion designer. (22 ad) upscale and

parameter drug an a synthetic analog of an illogal drug, cap, one aring sic a symmetric mainer of an illegal drug, cap, one of the circumvent drug laws. a inchemothe artificial drug, المراجع المراجع

wanted or wished for as being an atsimple of the constant course of white for a reing at the source of the person party and the course of the person of the person are the source of the person of the person

digit/ in, a strong feeling of wanting to have something or when di zur sie is second country or warning to make sometiming or stating for symeching to happen, a groung sexual feeling or appe-sion of litars.) Strongly wish for or want (something), a want is or (itars.) Strongly wish for or want (something), a want material sexually. a archite express a wish to (someone); request

persistents (di zuras) sedi (prede.) having or characterized by desire:

persimpute (di suran resp. (neues, maving or enaracterized by desire:
writes desirous of protec.
writes desirous of protec.
metals (di sisti ex [chans]) ocase: abstain.

tests (desir et. spice of furniture with a flat or sloped surface and
results) with drawers, as which use can read, write, or do other
evel. 8 Mass a position in an oreclestra at which two players share a
evel. 8 Mass a position in an oreclestra at which two players shares a ur stant He counter in a hotel, bank, or stroom at which a cusand may check in or obtain information. (with an) a specified etun of a news organization, esp. a newspaper.

and physical capacity.

deskilk (de kill) wa (irane) reduce the level of skill required to carry that job). B make the skills of (a worker) obsolete.

deskil (ob sa a job based at a desk, esp, as opposed to one in active mutary or police service.

desktop / desk, tap! on the working surface of a desk. # (as soi.) dewang a piece of equipment, such as a microcomputer, suitable for we at no ordinary deak. • a deaktop computer. • the working area of a computer screen regarded as a representation of a notional deskand containing icons representing froms such as files and a

seal-top pub-lish-ing (abbr.: DTP) on the production of printed major by means of a printer linked to a desktop computer, with speat with are.

han /desman/ »n a small, semiaquatic Europ lumily Talpidse) related to the mole, with a long, cubular muzzle chhod toes.

as expect tous:

Assemble / deamid/ Pr. Bidogy a single-cuticet, freshwater alga (familia bermithecase) that appears to be composed of two rigid cells with a shared nucleus. The presence of desmids is usually an indicate of unpolluted water.

deserroid i' dezmoid/ sed. Medicine denoting a type of fibrous tumor of muscle and connective tissue, typically in the abdomeo.

One Molnes /di 'mota/ the capital of lows, in the south central pour distriction of the capital of lows.

of the state; pap. 198.682.

aleast cells are attached formed from protein plaques in the cell sembranes linked by filaments. —des-mo-so-mai /,dexmo

simal at.

Desma River (dyis'nii da'smi/ a river that rises in western Russia and flows for 550 miles (885 km) to enter the Drieper River near

Kernellette sed, i'despiri' (of a piece) deserted of people and in a case-of-site sed, i'despiri' (of a piece) deserted of people and in a case of blenk and dismal emptiness. If ceiting or showing misery, subappaness, or foneliness: I suddenly jett desolute and bereft. Set despire and bereft in the case of case law is sau to be desolutefued in make (someone) fed taterly wrethred set shappy.—deso-of-shop in the component of the taterly wrethred set shappy.—deso-of-shop in the case of complete emptiness or deso-of-shop in the case of complete emptiness or desorbation (,deso'lastrad > n. a state of complete emptiness or desorbation in the complete emptiness or desorbation of the forbi - vabro > n. [term]. Chemistry cause the release of (an absorbed substance) from a surface. I [migns.] (of an adsorbed substance) from a surface. I [migns.] (of an adsorbed substance) from a surface. I complete in the complete of the c

a. de-sorpetion /- zarpsitan; - sarp-/ h. de So-10 (do 'to-10), Hernando (0.1496-1542), Spanish explorer, He expaned much of what is now the southeastern US, as far west as

\* spair /di sper/ +n the complete loss or absence of hope. \*\* (inre i line or be without hope: to despuir of ever knowing. -- dan-

petringly act.

The intentione cise). Separate in tentions of pisseatch, seem as a variant spelling of pisseatch. Sesperate of reck. Sesperate of /deeps'risdo/ on tpl. -deep or -oa) a desperate or reck. Set person, crp. a criminal. —desperate of set /desperate /despera

failed; having little hope of success. # (of a situation) extremely bad, serious, or dangerous, # (prode.) (of a person) having a great need or desire for something. # (of a person or fight) violent or dan--des-per-ste-mass n.

prestorly /'desportite/ sade in a way that shows despair.

# used to emphasize the extreme degree of something.

desporastion / desporadation/ so, a state of despair, typically one
that results in tash or extreme behavior.

dest-pi-ca-bie /dispikabal/ sed, deserving hatred and contempt.

dest-pi-ca-bie /dispikabal/ sed, deserving hatred and contempt.

des-pi-ca-bit/ /-bie/ ath.

des-pi-ca-bi

-despiser n.

despite (dispite sprea without being affected by: in spite of. on accheir or posicitisms y 1 outrage; injury. 2 communi; disdain. —despites of posicitisms of accheir or posicitisms of a communication of

oneself used to indicate that one did not intend or expect to do the

Des Plaines /des 'planz/ a city in northeastern lillinois: pop. 58,720

58,720.

despoil/dispoil/sk [tank] (often be despoiled) scal or violently remove valuable or arractive possessions from: plunder: a chunch despoiled of its leans, —despoiler n.: despoilement n.; despoilement n.

loss of tope or courage. —de-spond-ence /-dans/ n. B-Spond-ent/ (di'spandanz/ sad) in low spirits from loss of hope

or courage. —de-spondenthy salt, in the spins from this of noise or courage. —de-spondenthy salt, des-spondenthy salt, des-spondenthy salt, des-spondenthy salt, des-spondenthy carcining it crucily. —des-spondenthy salt, des-spondenthy des-spondenthy des-spondenthy des-spondenthy despondenthy despondenth

in a crust and oppressive way. It a country or political system where the ruler holds absolute power. desired amade / desired not be (mans.) (of a layer of cells, e.g.,

of the skin) come off in scales or flakes. —desequives matternian; desequirementive /-, martv/ ed.

deseasert /di'zort/ >n. the sweet course eaten at the end of a meal.
deseasert-spoon /di'zort,spoon/ >n. a spoon used for dessert. amatier than a tablespoon and larger than a teaspoon. — dos-sort-spoon-ful /-fool/ a. (pl.-fuls) .

deseased wine sh, a sweet wine drunk with or following dessert. do-sta-bi-lize /de-staba,hz/ ww. (https://upect.the.stability.of; cause unuest in. —de-sta-bi-lize-tion /-,stababi-stabian/s.

de Stael /de 'stal/, Madame (1765-1817), French writer, born Anne

consider Communic (Nector).

General in (de'same) M. (mana.) Bicopy selectively remove stain from (a specimes for microscopy, a chromatography gel, etc.) after it has previously been stained.

do-Staringeredion /de .cdiani'zestan/ .n. (in communist com

strain and Statinism.

De Stijl /do 'stij a Dusch art movement founded in 1917 by Theo van Dossburg (1883-1931) and Piet Mondrias. The movement founded as 1900 before a obstract, economical style. It was influential on the Bouhous and

desertions (description) and the place to which someone or something is going or being sent.

dos-tine /'destin/ bu [tens.] intend or choose (someone or some-

Costume / Gestum / F. (1988.) Interest to suppose to continue to a particular purpose or cad.

clear-timed / destined / sed; (predic.) (of a person's future) developing as though according to a plan. # (destined to) certain to meet (a particular fase). # (destined for) intended for or traveling toward to particular face). 

(atria) precriained

describing / destine/ on (pt. -fee) the events that will necessarily bap

the bidden power

pen to a particular person or thing in the future. With hidden power believed to control what will happen to the future; fate, destitute / destitute/ destitute/ without the basic necessities of life.

# [prode] (destitute of) not having, -dos-ti-tu-tion /.desti L(Y) COSHANA

Of /'destreat/ on a medieval knight's warhorse.

de-stroy (distroi) ». [turn.] put an end to be existence of (something) by darraging or attacking it. \*\* completely ruin at spoil (something). \*\* ruin (someonie motionally or sprimally). \*\* defeat (someonie) utterly. \*\* (usu. be destroyed) kill (a sick, savage, or unvanted animal) by humane means.

do-otrop-or/distroint/en a small, fast warship, esp. one equipped to attack submarines and defend fleets. Someone or something that destroys

destroying anigal in a deadly poisonous white woodland load stool (Amarino virosa, family Amaritscese) of Eurosis and North America. See illustration at MUSHROOM.

da-struct/di'strakt/ » (mana i destroy (something, typically a guid-

See page xill for the Key to the prenunctations

REVISED AND UPDATED

# Webster's II New College

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The right choice for home, school, or office

## coal messures · cocainize parties, or nations, 2. Combination into one body a union. ali'zion ist n. coal measures pl.n. Geol. 1. Coal Measures. A straigraphic unit equivalent to the Pennsylvanian or Upper Carboniferous periods. 2. Strate of the Carboniferous period containing coal deposits. coal of n. Krusene. Coal-auch (kol'aik') n. 1. A dark nebula near the Southern Cross. 2. A dark region of the sky, the Northern Coalsack, near the Northern coal tax n. A viscous black liquid derived from the destructive discoel tar n. A viscous black liquid derived from the destructive dis-tillation of coal, used in many dyes, drugs, and organic chemicals and for waterproofing paints, rooling, and insulation materials. coam-fing (kô/mìng) n. [Orig. unknown.] A raised curb or rim around an opening as in a ships deck, designed to keep out water. co-an-chor (kô-ang' kai' n. Either of two news commensators who are anthopersons during a broadcast.—co-ans'chor v. (-whored, -chor-lags, -chors). co-anc-base (kô-sh' (si') adj. [Lat. countrius, p.part. of codictare, to compress: codm). (opswher + arture, to compress c artus, con-lined). I. Designating as insect pupe compressed in the larval shell. 2. Having a constricted sepatation between the abdomen and thorax. —co-anc-ta-'dom n. course (then, kins) adj. course er, course est. [ML cors, prob. < course, custom, —see cottaxe [1. Of low, common, or inferior quality, 2. Lecking in refinement or delicacy. J. Consisting of large particles, 4. Harsh: rough <2 course tweed fabric> —sourses by adv. —course of the course of the co R STEE CHARE, BOOMEN, CHUELTER, CRASS, CRUDE, GROSS, PRILIBITINE, RAW, ROUGH, RUDE, TASTREESS, UNCOUTM, VIJCAR odf. consmissing a lacking delicary or refinements coorse language and man-bers? Astrong. conserven (korian, kori-) vi. ovi. -ened, -eneing, -ene. To cosset (host) is [ME costs < OPt. < Lat. costs, side.] 1. The land next to the sea : starsone. 2. Obs. The border or frontier of a country. 3. A slope down which one may coast, as on a sled. 4. The act of sliding or coasts, expenses. Coast. The U.S. Facility Coast. — v. coast-end. coast-ing, coasts. — v. 1. a. To slide down an inclined slope, as on a sled. b. To move amountly and citordessily. 2. To move without further acceleration. 3. To still slong or near a coast. 4. To move or an aminessly or with little effort. — vr. To sail or move along the coast or border of — coasts and adi. coast-artiflery in Artillery for protecting coastal areas. coast-artiflery in Artillery for protecting coastal areas. coast (kost) n. (ME costs = OFt. = Lat. costs, side.) 1. The land next coase artifiery in Artillery for protecting coastal areas. coase-ar (kô/str) p. I. One that coasts, 2. A vessel engaged in coastal stede. 1 A coasting sled or tobograp. 4. A disk placed under a bottle, pitchet or drinking glass to protect the surface below, 5. A small tray, often on wheels, for passing something, as a wine document, around a stale. table. consister brake a. A brake and clutch operating on the rear wheel and drive mechanism of a hicycle when pedaling is reversed. conset guard also Conset Guard a. A. The naval or military constraint partial of a nation, responsible for the protection of life and property as sea, constal defense, and enforcement of customs, immigration, and national land. 2. A constructional. naviption laws. 2. A constguridman. Construction laws. 2. A constguridman. Construction (kost/gardz'man) p. A member of a cost const-guards-man (köst gardz'man) n. A member of a cost guard. const-line (köst'iin') n. The shape or houndary of a cost, costs rhododendrom n. An evergreen shrub, Rhododendron celifornicum or n. macrophyllum of the Pacific costs of North America, bearing rose-purple flowers. cosst-ward (köst'ward) adv. e) adj. Yoward or directed toward the cost.—cosst-wards (words) adv. cosst-warys (köst'ward) adv. Costwise. cosst-warys (köst'ward) adv. Costwise. cosst-warys (köst'ward) adv. Following, by way of, or along the cost. cosst-kines (köst'ward) adv. Costwise. the coast. coast (kôt) n. [ME cotz < OPr.] 1. a. An outer gament covering the body from the shoulders to the wasst or below b. A garment extending to just below the wasst and usti, forming the top part of a sonit. A natural integument or outer covering, as the fut of an animal. 3. A layer of covering material: constrict < a thick cost of varnish? — vv. coast-ed, coast-ing, courts. 1. To provide or cover with a cost. 2. To cover with 1 layer, as of point. — coast-ed adj. co-a-ti (ko-3-ti) n. [Port. coal < Topi: cuo, bell + nim. nose.] An omniverous mammal of the graw Nosue of South and Central America and southwestern United States, resembling the recoon but with a longer annus and toil. co-a-zi-mun-di also co-a-si-mon-di (kō-1'tè-mōn'de) a. [1032] the costs. cost-ing ikb/sing n. 1. coat J. 2. Cloth for making costs. cost of arms n. 1. A surcost or taburd blazoned with hershile bearcosts or arms H. 1. A surcost or tabard blazoned with herelike bearings. 2. A representation of a cost of arms. costs of small n., pl. costs of orasil. An armored cost made of chain mail, interdiaked rings, or overlapping turtal plates: HAUSES. costs sail (kot 'sil') n. 1. The lonce back part of a cost below the waist. 2. costs sail. The skirts of a formal or dress cost. — on the

115 constails of. I. As a result of the success of another, 2. Immed constrains of. 1. As a result of the success of another. 2. Immediatellowing as a direct result of.

co-gui-chor (ha-a' that) a. A toint author, —vz. -shored, -th
ing. -shores. To be a co-sushor of.

coast (kohs) v. coasted, coast-ing, coast-ea. [Ohs. cokes, to lo
cokes, fool.] —vz. 1. To persuade or try to persuade by filmon
pleading s written. 2. To obtain by persustent persuasion. 3. Oh;
iondic or cortsa. —vi. To use persuasion or inducement. — coast
a. —coast sing-by adv. metions in the catalys such cycle. consed (bbk'si, kòk')' consed (bbk'sid) m. () mast < Gle. kokkos, gi: iondie or caresa. — vi. To use persuasion or inducement. — Eous' ing-by adv.

a. — couse' ing-by adv.

a. Symp: coax, Slandolm, Calole, 1077-20AP, SWEIT-TALE, vs.

by v. coss meaning: to try to persuade by gentle, persistent us or flattery occurated me into attending the cockeal parry;

co-ax-i-al (ko-fk/si-al) adi. Having or nonment on a common conxistal cable n. High frequency nitriphode, telegraph, and is non transmission cable consisting of a conducting cour ments and enclosing and insulated from a central conducting cour ments are disconting and insulated from a central conducting cour.

cab [kob) n. [Prob. - obs. cob. nound object.] I. The central conset of code and come is consistent. A mall swan, 3. A thickset short-by horse. 4. A small jump or mass, so discol.

co-bali-a-utiln (ko-bil')-mini also co-bal-a-mine (-inh) (conalit) + (utr) ann.] Vientin Bi;

co-bali (ko'bolt', n. [G. Kobal < MHG Kobalt, goblin itime attituble it gave allver minera). Symbol Co A hard, brittle menterments used for magnetic alloys, high-temperanue alloys, and pand ceromer pigments; stomic number 17; atomic weight 553il cobalt 66 n. A radioactive isotope of cobalt with mass number 66 correptionally intense gamma-tay activity, used in radioalnersy, a allurg, and materials testing.

cobalt blue n. 1. A blue to green pigment composed of a rest minimum of cobalt and aluminum oxides. 2. A deep to vivid bla-strong greenish blue. er de scale insects an pilet Coccidiodes, gen and other animals, caus coccus) + -ests.] A dis count by an infection whe order Coccidia. gus) + -o- + macillus. ko, gxin.] 1. A spheric the comins a single or esecus suff. (kök' oid she comens s single of special or spherodal special or spherodal spherodal spherodal (high-spi). Di or robring to the concesse-type (high-spiths) nucked to exchange nucked to exchange the spiths). A small posed of several fused rud spiths and spiths of several fused rud spiths and spith post of several insect rud si/ball od). Co-chin China (kô/c) strong greenish blue.

OG-balte-itse (ko'bd)-nr') also co-balte-itse (-rin') n. A size white ou pray mozeral, CoAs5, a cobalt ore used in creames.

cob-bar (kob'st) n. [Crig. unknown.] Austral. A comused.

cob-bale (kob'al) n. [Back-formation < copsilistrone.] 1. A rois strone. 2. Cos coal 2. -vv. -bled, -bling, -bles. To pave wide mer name for a region of '
Asia, with thickly feathe
cook-i-meal (koch's-nè chendle < Sp. cochinilia.
koa kermes berry (from i
red dys made by drying as
supplied American scale is bigstones.
cob-bie\* (k6b\*s) vt. -bled, -bling, -blen. (Prob. back-former cob-bie\* (k6b\*s) vt. -bled, -bling, -blen. (Prob. back-former consuss) 1. To mend or make (boots or shoes). 2. To put their mujest American scale a man species of electric. 2. A continuest imprect n. A cak ther leads on certain coefficient (fact leads on certain their coefficient (fact leads on the man their coefficient leads on the man are membring the imprecess membring t changily a Bungge, cob-bier! (Lob' lat) n. [ME cobeler.] 1. One who mends should boots. A Archaic. One who is clumby at work is under such boots. A Archaic. One who is clumby at work is undersuch boots. A character of the cob-bler (kob'lar) a. [Orig. unknown.] I. A. deposits fruit pic at thick top crust. 2. An iced drink of wine or liquent, sugar, and on trus, cob-bie-estome (kob'sl-scha') n. [MI cobalston.] A name rounded stune once used for paving streets.

cob coal n. 1. Rounded humps of coal m various sizes. 2. A large coal approx. the same of a cobblestone.

Cob-biel-lighter-emit (kd'bo-light apper) n. A fastion silled with such contacts in marring star. con-beal-lig-enr-ents (ko' bo-lij' ar-mai) n. A nation allied with most or others in waging win.

or others in waging win.

or others in waging win.

con-bris (kô' be-n) n. (Ong. unknown.) A large game fish, Rudye tron cannalum of tropical and subtropical scan.

con-ble (kô' hn!) n. (ME cobel ult. < Lat. coupulus, a kind of sushing.) 1. Chiefly Brit. A small filst-bottomed fishing bost with a sail on a taking mast. 2. Soo: A flat-bottomed frowboat.

cob-mut (kôb' nôt') n. 1. A tree. (Corylus ovellines grandin relimithe hazel. 2. The large, edible nut of the cobmut.

CO-BOL or Co-bod (kô' bd') n. (colestion) outsiness; diagram it and companies to the subtraction of proglam words and phrases, sich program companiers for business applications.

co-brea (kô' bra) n. (Short to Perr. cobra (de capello), snake jod hood) < Lat. colubra, snake. [1. Any of several venomous snake jod the game Naja and related genera of Asia and Africa, abit to type the skim of the neck to form a fisteened hood. 2. Leather make subtraction of the neck to form a fisteened hood. 2. Leather make the skim of a cobra. secha. — vr. 1. To set the

secha. — vr. 1. To set the

secha. — vr. 1. To set the

secha. — vr. 1. To turn or

si a firema. 2 To turn or

si a firema. 2 To turn or

socka. (bob) a. [ME cok.].

socka. — cocka. [vr. 1] a. [A

cocka. — cocka. [vr. 1] a. [vr. 1]

cocka. — cocka. [vr. 1] a. [vr. 1]

cocka. — cocka. [vr. 1] a. [vr. 1]

land or hoop, to dink fert

Ahra. — cock - a-boop'

cocka. [vr. 1] and of huxur

socka. [vr. 1] and [vr. 1]

socka. [vr. 1] and [vr. the akin of a cobta.

cob-web (kob' web') n. (ME coppeweb: coppe. spider (short is')

tercope < Ob antercoppe: ator, poison + copp. head) + web. wi.

OE. I. a. The web spun by a spider to catch its prey. b. A single ise,
of a spider's web. 2. Something resembling a cobweb in gianness:
filmatheas. 3. An increase plot i status <a cobweb of plantage's
scheming. 4. cobwebs. Disorder: confusion. - vr. - websel:
- webs. To cover with or at d with cohuchs. - ob's seneming a conwebs. Disorder: confusion. —v. —web-bing, -webs. To cover with or as if with cobwebs. —cook web' by adj.

co-cs (ko'ks): n. iSp. < Quechus kuka. 1. A South American of Erythracylon coca, bearing leaves that contain cocaine and relately kaloids. 2. The dried leaves of the coca or related plants, chewely stimulant by certain Anders possible. kaloids, 2. The dred leaves of the soca or related plants, therestimulant by certain Andem peoples.

CD-caffine also Co-caffin (kb.kar', kb'kān') n. A colories or an
crytasiline narcuje alkaloid, C<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>1</sub>-NO<sub>2</sub>, carracted from cocs has
and used medically as local strenthene.

CO-cafto-iam (kb.ka'nix'am) n. blantnal use of cocsine.

CO-cafto-iam (kb.ka'nix'i wi. sized, siz-ing, siz-ea. To socio
tize (a body part) with cocsine. — co-cafin'i-za'tiom n.

1 de

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# Webster's II

New College Dictionary



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Editorial and P Preface . . . . . Elements of the Explanatory No. Abbreviations 1 Pronunciation 1

### DICTIONARY

Abbreviations . Biographical No Geographic Na Foreign Words: Four-Year Colle Two-Year Publi A Concise Guid Forms of Addre Table of Measu Periodic Table Signs and Symb

4

4

### abrosia • abstention

rogate, abrogat: ab., away + rogate, to propose.) To abolish or annul by authority: nutliff. — ab'ro-ga'tion n.

a-bro-sia (-bro'zho) n. (Ck. abroiza, issues: a- not + brosts. esting; 1. Abstinence from food : Pastings 2. A wasning away.

a-brupe (-bripp') adi. ilat. abroptus. p.part of abrouppeze. to break off: ab- off + rumpers. to break.) 1. Unexpectedly sudden. 2. Rudely curt or brusqus. 1. Touching on one subsect after another with sudden transitions Cabrupt. mervous prose> 4. Steeply inclined. 3. Biol. Appearing to terminate abruptly: Truncate.— a-brupt' fly adv.— sa-brupt' nema n.

brupe'ness n.

s-brupe-tiom (s-brup'shad) n. A sudden breaking away or off.

absacess (ab'se') n. (lat. absessus absence < absectere, to go away: ab. away + cedere, to go.) A localized collection of put, formed by itssue distinguished and surrounded by inflammation. — vi.

by tissue disintegration and surnounded by infliamation.—vi.

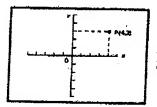
-sceased, -sceening -scean-th. To form an absects.

ab-acias ish-dr/ v. -scined, -scin-ing, -scin-es. [Lar. abscinders, obsciss: ab- away + casders, to cut.] —vr. To remove by curang off.—vi. To shed by abscission.

ab-scin-fic acid also sh-scin-sic acid (ab-als/fk; n. A common abscis-in that inhibits plant growth.

ab-acia-in or ab-scin-sin (ab-als/fn) n. [Abscission] + ·in.] A group of plant homones that may promote leaf abscission while inhibits certain other growth mechanisms.

ab-scin-sa (ab-als/s) n. pl. -scin-sas or -scin-sas (-is/e) [Niat. [linea] abscissa (line) cut off < lar. abscissis, p. par. of abscinders. to abcis. The coordinate representing the distance of a point from the y-axis in a place Carresian coordinate system, measured along a line parallel to the x-axis.



abaciae P. abscissa 4; ordinate 3

ab-acis-sion (3b-sinh an) n. 1. An set of circling off. 2. The process by which plant parts, 15 leaver, are shed, ab-second (1b-skond') vi. -acond-ed, -acond-ing. -aconds. [Lat. abscondars, to hide: ab., way \* conders. to put.) To leave quickly and secretly and hide oneself, esp. from the law. -ab-

that, upwarder and hide onesell, esp. from the same quickly and secretly and hide onesell, esp. from the during which one is sway. 3. Lack <abreva.co of contoxity>
absence (lab'sons) n. 1. The state of being sway. 2. The time during which one is sway. 3. Lack <abreva.co of contoxity>
absecrat (lab'sont) adj. [ME < OFt. < Lat. obsens, p.part. of abresse, to be sway : ob-, sway + same to be.] 1. Not present : miximo. 2. Not existent | 1.0. Carlotter | 1.0. Carlot

absensecesism to serious ame a manuscrime unique in appear, esp. for work or school.

absent-mind-ed (3b' ann-min'did) adj. 1. Heedless of one's surroundings: suroccurate. 2. Chronically forgetul.—ab' sent-mind'ed-ly adv.—ab' sent-mind'ed-ness a.

absent without leave adj. Absent without official permission from one's assigned military post or duties but without the intention of dease:

from one's satisfaced military post of duties but without the intention to desert.

ab-alarthe also ab-sinth (3b'sinth') n. (fr. < Lst. abstinthium, wornwood). I. A green liqueur having a bitter licence flavor and made from wornwood. The wornwood.

ab-ac-lutte (3b'so-16ot', ab'so-16ot') adi. [ME abstilut < Lat. absolutus, absolute (a binis) ab. from \* solvers, to ioose.] 3. Perfect in nature of quality: Complete. 2. Non mixed: print obsolutions, about the absolute freedom? b. Unqualified in extent or degree: total. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1008/j.j.net/10.1008/j.j.net/10.1008/j.ne

which an aircraft or missue can mainteen invitability inductions, ab-so-lute-ly (26's-160'); ab'so-160'; (26's-160'); ab'so-160'; (26's-160'); ab'so-160'; adv. I. Completely and definitely; without a doubt. 2. In a manner that does not take a grammatical object.

matical object.

absolute magnitude n. The intrinsic magnitude of a star computed as if viewed from a distance of 10 parsens or 32.6 light-years, absolute music n. histrumental music that depends salely on its thythmic, melodic, and contrapuntal structures.

absolute pitch n. 1. The precise putch of an isolated tone, as extablished by its rate of vibration measured on a standard scale. 2. The ability to identify or sing any cone heard, absolute scale n. A scale of temperature with absolute zero as the minimum and scale units equal in magnitude to centigrade degrees absolute temperature.

Temperature calculated or measured on the absolute zero. The numerical value or magnitude of a quas-

sheolute value n. 1. The numerical value or magnitude of a quan-

absolute temperature n. semperature calculates of a quantity, as of a vector or of a negative integer, without regard to its sign.

2. The modulus of a complete number, equal to the square for the squares of its real and imaginary parts.

2. The modulus of a complete number, equal to the square for the squares of its real and imaginary parts.

2. The modulus of a complete number, equal to the square for the squares for the squares of its real and imaginary parts.

2. The modulus of a complete number, equal to the squares for the squares for the squares of the squares of the squares of the substances possess no thermal energy, equal to -273.15°C or -459.67°E.

2. Bhaso-th-wision (3b'2-160' shan) n. [ME < OPt < Lat. absolute. set on the squares of the sacrament of penance.

2. Shaso-th-wision (3b'2-160' shan) n. [ME < OPt < Lat. absolute. set of the sacrament of penance.

2. Shaso-th-wision (3b'2-160' shan) n. [ME < OPt < Lat. absolute. set of the sacrament of penance.

2. Shaso-th-wision (3b'2-160' shan) n. [ME < OPt < Lat. absolute. In the squares of the sacrament of penance.

2. The political theory of absolute doctrine, principle, or opinion.

2. The political shape of sacrament of penance. [ME absolute.] (Absolute. Sacrament of shape or guilt. 2. To releve of a requirement or obligation. 3. a. To grant a remission of sin to. b. To pardon or remir (a sin). — ab-solute absolute.

2. The releve of a requirement or obligation. 3. a. To grant a remission of sin to. b. To pardon or remir (a sin). — ab-solute absolute. [OPt absorber < Lat. absolutes: abs. away + sorbite, to suck.] 1. To take in through or as if through pures or interstices: soak in or up <a href="https://document.com/principles/com/princip

sorb'ed-ness n. ab-sor'ba-(i'shan, -tor'-) adi (Assos-be-fa-cient (ab-sor'ba-(i'shan, -tor'-) adi (Assos-be-fa-cient (ab-sor'ba-(i'shan, -tor'-) adi (Assos-be-fa-cient (ab-sor'ba-(i'shan, -tor'-) adi (ab-sor'ba-(i'shan, -tor'-) adi (ab-sor'ba-(i'shan, -tor'-) adi (ab-sor-ba-(i'shan, -tor)-) adi (ab-sor-ba-(i'shan, -t ab-sor-ne-ra-caent 100-101 pater anon, -201-) ani. [ABSOR-BERTH] Inducing or causing absorption. - ab-sor' berfs 'elent n. che-sor' bent. -201-) adi. [Capalic of absorbing as cotton. -ab-sor' bent n. -ab-sor' bent or ab-sor' bent or ab-sorbing as cotton. -ab-sorbing (ab-sorp rans, -2019); n. [ABSORT[10N] + -AHCL]. The ratio of absorbed to incident radiation.

ab-sormation (ab-sorbed to incident radiation.

to absorb. — see ABSORA. 1. The act or process of absorbing or the condition of being absorbed. 2. Mental concentration. — ab-sorp? tíve (·tív) ad).

absorption mehula n. A nebula that absorbs all meident radiation

absorption metalls n. A neural true account on the control without re-emission.

without re-emission.

absorption appears rum n. Physics. The spectrum of dark lines and hands observed when radiation disverses an absorbing medium.

sheatain (abstring, abstrain, abstrain, stained, stained, stained, stained, sheatained, to avoid c. Off. abstrain < lat. abstracts. to held back:

ab., away + teners, to hold.; To retrain from something voluntarily.

- sheatain for n.

nb. away + tenere. 10 none.; to termina abstrains; abs. away abstrain era nb-stain nb-stain

able stem-tion (6b-stem show, ab.) a. (List abstentio < Lat. absti-ncia, to hold book. — see abstain.) The act or habit of shattining.

is care a lather é par é be he which I pir d'por à use à paw, ion os noine de took à pat à pay si care ir pler

aboutionence (thister) pentin < abetinere, to hi petitra 2. Habirual abet ment adj. - eb'eti-me abstract (ib-strikt', a of abstrahere, to draw a tidered spars from concr plied ar practical: through Thought of or stated we strant words like "hones" paining of sculpture who ment summarizing the in ment summaring the in contrated estence of a lar -vz. (abstrakt') -arga move. 2. To remove with a quality; without retrac-strakt'). To summarize. -ab-seract'mess a. abstract-ed (abstrakt')

ed smeral abstracted from abstracted look of a dayd atract ed ness n.

abstract expressioni siter World War II until the representational content, abstraction (4b-strik moving or separating 2. a ent qualities or propertie object or concept to which a general idea or word rep. non. 4. An ebstract work ab-atrac-tion-iem (lbabstraction iem ibsict of abstract at. — ababstractive (abstrakt
abstract of title n. A.
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directionally incongruous or festing the view that there i universe. —n. 2. The qualit and irrational universe in w and irrational universe in w purpose. 2. The literary gen were. — absented by ty (-si and by adv. — a word history: Absu ai' just as absurd does in une." It was used figurativities to mean "out of harmo absurd theater h. Theat absurd theater h. Theat chould undersion : 4. wie obsolid in undersion: 4. wie obsolid in undersion: 4. wie

aboulta, indecision: a., wi ability to act or decide inde, ability to act or decide inde, abun-dance: (a-bun/dans overflowing, 3. Affluence, a-bun-dant (a-bun/dans) Let, abundant, p.psr., of at Bring in plentiful supply 1 si harrest> <streams abundan a-buse (>byom²); vr. a-busen of off abuser < abusen

m < Oft abuses of abus, in pages, of abus, in pages, of abus, it is use up : ob by or improperly; ansuse, h. maltreatment. 3. To assail bytos; it. Improper use or h. custom. 3. Physical maltreas—a-buse e. a. by area in action and the custom. 3. Physical maltreas—a-buse e. a. buse e. a. buse e. a. buse e. a. buse in action and in action action. Action action.

a-bus-ti-ion (o-bycor/l-on'); cabunthia A should or plant of maple.

ou our the hin

### Adrenalin • adventive

16

A. dren. a. lin (o-drén' a-lin). A trademark for a preparation of adren-

adequative (adrin'alla) in Epinephine.

ad-re-ner-gie iid ro-nor iik; adi. [adern(aline) = Gk. argon. work.] Of, relating to, or having chemical activity like that of epineph-rine, as certain naive fibera.

CHROME, A naturally occurring chemical formed during the oxidation of adreneline. s-dre-no-chrome (a-dré'où-krom'

ad rasno-cor-risco-rrossic (a-dri no-kor ti-ko-mo fik, pik: also nd-re-mo-coreti-co-trophole: | mt/lk, -m/lik) adj. {ADENNAL} + CORTICO + -TROPIC.; Simulating or otherwise seeing on the overex of the adrinal gland.

adrenceorticotropic hormone or ad-re-no-cor-ti-co-troph is-dri'nd-kor'd-ko'doll or ad-re-no-cor-ti-co-phin :-kor'd-ko-mo'fm! n. ACTH.

a-drift (a-drift') adv. of adj. 1. Without being anchored, 2. Without

adurit (seriet ; jan. o sin. 1. without being anticores at without direction or purpose.

a-droit (s-droit') adj. [fr. < i droit : a, to (< l.st. od) + droit, right < l.s., directus. - see practs.] 1. Dextensus : deft. 2. Skillful and select, e.p., in dangerous or difficult circumstances. - a-droit' y adv. - a-droit' mass n.

adv. — s-drote' mass n.

ad-sel-si-tious (3d'31-tith' 2s) adj. [< Lat. Oscitus, assumed,
ppart of asciscore, to assume: ad. to v seiscere, to accept, inchestive
of seine to know.] Derived from something extend; supremusivat.
ad-acor's lad-sort', 2007' 17. -aorbed. -acri-ving. -acri-ving. -to-vine. [AD-vine]

Lit. sorbene to aukk.] To take up by adsorption.
ad-sor-bette (sd-abr) bit. bit. [Ad-2br'-] n. An adsorbed substance.
ad-acor-bette (sd-abr) bit. bit. [Ad-2br'-] adj. Capable of absorbing. --adacri-west advantage.

ad-sor-burnt (sd-sor/shot, -or'-) adi. Capable of absorbing. —ad-sor-burnt a.

ad-sor-burnt a.

ad-sor-burnt a.

ad-sor-burnt a.

ad-sor-burnt a.

ad-sor-burnt a.

ad-sor-burnt a.

lating of gas, vapor, or dissolved matter by the surface of a solid or liquid. —ad-sor-bure (vive (viv.) adi.

ad-un-burnt a.

ad-un-burn

\* symme adulterate, doctron, load v. core meaning : to make impure or defective by fraudulent addition of foreign matter < gasoline odulterated with water> and: REPIRS adulterated with water> and: REPIRS adulterated (3-dulter). One who commits adultery.

\*

a-dul-ter-ess (a-dol'ofs, -rar-ls) o. A woman who commits adul-

tery.

a-dral-ter-ina (a-dol'n-rin', rin') odi. (Lat. adultamnus < adultat,
adultare < adultatate, to adultatate, il. Marked by adultaration i spoadultare < adultatate, to adultatate. 3. Born of adultary.

a-dul-ter-ouse ia-dul'tar-se, tras) odi. Relating to, given to, or
marked by adultary. —a-dul'ser-ous-by odv.

a-dul-ter-y ia-dol'tar-ti, tati n. pl. -rises /ME < OPt. avourare <
Lat. adultate und < adultar, adultatate < adultate c. to adultatate. Yelluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a partner oth
et than the lawful course.

untry serval intercourse between a marries person and a parties of that the lawful spouse.

a.dula-on-set diabetes (>dolt\*on\*st, -on\*-; n. Non-insulindependent diabetes mellitus.

ad-unn-brate (idd-mb-tit\*, >-dom\*-; vr -brat-ed, -brat-ing, -brates, [lat. adambtans, adambtans, to everyladow: ad. to + unbta. shadow; l. To give a sheethy outline of 1. To prefigure indistractly: routstandow. 3. To disclose guardedly or partially.

-ad\*unn-brat\*sion n. -ad-unn\*bra-tive (a-diun\*bra-tiv! odi,

-eq. dim. par sions of re advance < exercis that administrated the administration of respective particulars.

meaning ; to give signs of its advance < events that adminostrated the revolution in Iran > a-diast (s-ddsn\*) adi. [ME < Lat. adminut. p.part. of adminut. to set for to : ad. to + were, to burn.] 1. Burned. 2. Melancholy. A ward bistary. Adult. which has etymologically nothing to do with Jun. acquired the meaning "burned" directly from its Latin source but came to mean "melancholy" through its use in early medical writing. Dryness, heat, and a burn color of the body and its components, like the blood, certain organa, and the skin, were considered symptoms of a melancholy temperament.

ad va-lo-rom (id' va-lor/om, -lor/-) ads. (Lat.) According to the

ad wasto-rem (id' wslot'em, -idr') ads. [Lat.] According to the value of a value at taces on imported goods-ad-wance (ad-wins') v. -wanced, -wanceing, -wancees. [ME evanuen < OPs. avanuer < Vlast. "abantione < Lat. abante from before; ob, from + ante. before; ob, from + ante. before; ob, from + ante. before; distance = ab. To indicate to move firward. 2. To propose <advanced an idea > 3. To sid the growth or progress of. 4. To promote <advanced me to stream? 5. To cause to occur sooner; marries. 6. To raise in rate or amount. 7. To pay imports of the distance of the d occur sooner i nasten. 6. To raise in rate or amount. 7. To pay imoney or interest) before legally due. 8. To supply or lead, exp. on crodit.

—vi. 1. To move forward or onward. 2. To improve: progress. 3. To sixe in rank, position, or value. —advances on (or upon). To move against, as when stracking. —n. 1. The act or process of moving forward. 2. Progress or improvement. 3. An increase in price or value. 4. advances. Personal approaches to secure acquaintaine, favor, or an agreement. 5. a. The supplying of fauds or goods on credit. b. The funds or goods so supplied. 6. Payment of money before legally due. —adj. 1. Made or given ahead of time: 1910s <gave advance to color. —advance aroop of police? —in advance. 1. In front. 2. Ahead of time. —advance aroop of police? —in advance. 1. In front. 2. Ahead of time. —advance for in the front of the surface of the funds of concrete instances of forward duction. The surnored division orbanical to concrete instances of forward duction. The surnored division orbanical stop speed. > We advanced a step or two. > but it can also refer to nonphysical converse.

brward motion "The armored division advanced at top speed." We advanced a top of two. In the can also refer to nonphyrical movement "The editors advanced the deadline by one month." PROGRED stresses continuing motion "We proceeded to the city by incesses. PROGRED suggests steady improvement or development "The patient is progressing tricely." 2. Advance, PIR THER, PROMOTS 8. COLE meaning to cause to move forward or upward, as toward a goal "Medical measure advances out knowledge of life itself." PROMOTS and PIR THIS STEAD SECTION TO MADE AND THE STEAD SECTION TO THE STEAD SECTION TO THE STEAD SECTION TO THE STEAD SECTION TO THE SECTION TO THE STEAD SECTION TO THE SECTION T

advanced degree n. A university degree that is higher than a bach-

advances using the first of a college student granted credit, usu, sher testing, for courses omitted or taken elsewhere, edwances guard n. A detachment of unops sent shead of the main force to reconnoise and provide protection.

advance man n. 1. An agent, as for a performing truspe, who makes advance business and publicity armagements. 2. An assistant, at to a makes advance leading the desired condidate, who makes advance arrangements, as for a public

political candidore, who makes advance atrangaments, as for a public

political candidate, who makes advance arrangements, as for a public appearance.

advance-means (ad-vans' mont) n. L. The set of advancing, 2. An improvement, 3. Development is progress < the advancement of campur research > 4. A promotion, as in rath.

ad-wan-tage (3d-vin'fi) n. [ME avancing < Off. < avan. before < Let. about, from before. — see abvance.] 1. A factor conductive to success. 2. Profit or benefit it cains. 3. A relatively favorable position.

4. a. The first point scored in termis after deute. b. The resulting score. — vt. -taged, -taged, -tageing, -tage-tes. To benefit. — take advantage of. 1. To avail oneself of a put in good use. 2. To profit selfishly by a surrort. — vo advantage. So as to bring about a good effect.

ad-van-ta-geous (3d vin-d'iss, -van-) add. Allording benefit or pain. — ad'wan-ta-geous (3d vin-d'iss, -van-) add. Allording benefit or pain. — ad'wan-ta-geous (3d vin-d'iss, -van-) add. Allording benefit or pain. — ad'wan-ta-geous (3d vin-d'iss, -van-) add. Allording benefit or pain — ad'wan-ta-geous (3d vin-d'iss, -van-) add. Allording benefit or pain — ad vection (3d-vak-'shan) in [Lat. advection conveyance < adverting a system, so of atmospheric temperature, caused by motion of the fluid in a gradient of the property.

here, to carry to; ad, to \* Vehirls to early; A local change in a property of a system, as of atmospheric temperature, caused by motion of the fluid in a gradient of the property.

ad-vent isd/ven/".n. [ME, the Advens season < OFs. < Lai, adventus, artival < adventus, artival < adventus, to come to : ad, to \* venure, to tome.] I. Arrival, esp. of something momentous che advent of the space age? 2. Advente. a. The coming or birth of Christ. b. The period of four Sundays before Christmas.

Adventi-ins (id/ven/tist) a. A member of any of several Christmas denominations that believe Christ's second coming and the end of the world are imminent. — Ad/vents' ism n.

[NLat. < Lat. adventicus, iorign. — set adventious.] The external covering of an organ, ad/ven-vell-tious (id/vell-tibl/2, ~vol.) ad/. [Lat. adventicous, torign < adventis, artival. — see Adventi, i. Acquired by actident; not inherent. 2. Biol. Appearing in an anouse place or in an inregular manner < adventitious shoots > — ad/ven-vel/velous-by adv. — ad/ven-vel/velous-by (id-vel-tib) (id-vel-tib) = ad-ven-vel/velous-by adv. — ad/ven-vel/velous-by adv. — ad/velous-by ad

- ad-ven'tive-ly adv.

à pay ir care l'éather é pet è de hw which ! pit trpier à pot o tou o paw, for oi nobse do took

Advent Sunday a. The surus, fut, part, of adventi-undertaking. 2. An unusus in hazardons or excising Larinett Venture - V or dare : hisk. - vi. To :

17

WEST ADVENTURE, E ing : sn ta in exciting often ri

ed.ven-tur-er ild-yen'. dist of fortune. 3. A finan-stells wealth and social pa ad-wen-tur-cos (ad-ven seeks social and financial al con-tur-one :3d-ve md daing enterprises. 2.1 ly ddy. --ad-ven'tur-ad-verb (Id'vorb') n. [M + verbum, word.) I. A par modify a verb, affective, ( class, an clowly in The cu ad-worr-bi-sal (ad-vorr be--adeque hisalely odv.
ad ver-bone (id ver bos
adeque is a control (id ver bos

of th salaments. venarius, enemy < adva poses mother, em. with s dever-en-tive (ad-varnd-ver-en-tive (id-vut-m oppose < advanta, as or opposition <the adva-tive b, —,id-ver-en-ti ad-verse (id-vut-, id's sur, pair, of advantate, cum; it. Actively opposet Pailing to promote one's tions> 3. In an opposite oing the main stem. —ad ing the main stem. — sid sid-very sid-vor'st hardship : Maroarthus. 2 sid-very' (sid-vort') vi. ratted < CPL avertin to a hovestsi.) To call attentic sid-very' (sid'vort') n. ( tisen, to notify < Oft. a

or. 3. To make public - or. A. To make public ities or advantages of so out > 2. To make general 3. Archate. To ware or a public to a product or bus as in a newspaper. — ad-ad-very-ties-ment id-designed to attract public ad-very-ties-ing (id-fva-tention) to a product or bu-thioring advertigements ad-vice (id-vis-f) n. (inc. ad-, to - visum, somethiad- to + vieum, somethi conne of action t course esp. when communicated to travel now> —ad--ad-via\* (ad-viz\*) v. -wis ovisar < ovis, view. — se trousing of suggest. 3
vise meaning "to inform
or legal writing. -vi. 1."
ad-vised (ad-vi.d") adj
ad-vised (ad-vi.d") adj
ad-vised (ad-vi.d) n.
ad-vised (ad-vi.d) n.
ad-vised (ad-vi.d) n.
ad-vised (ad-vi.d) n.
ad-vised meant (ad-vi.d) ad-vis-ex also ad-vi-s person who offers advice, who advises students in woo aprise students to advisionry (advi'zz-nountil) z. Of, relating t - n. pf. -rice. A repor can a waming ad-vo-ca-cy (ad'vz-ka ad-vo-cate (ad'vz-ka

do boos ou out के ध mosaiv de sauda one

### .. . . desiderata e despond . . 35

scribers, to write. 1. To ge. mental image of impression at of. 3. To erace or draw is able adi. — do-acrib'er 2 m, escount, estate, kipote of of edescribed the incident

E descripcions < Off. descripcion service del descripcion de describere en definique of describus 2.4.

3. The ere of drawing or three

of every description. 2 Co. ion rather than explanation ci an effective on adjectival class sumpasse of the modified ross non sattles (rosh exhibitistica) (c)

m success of success constitute of mathematical scholer of mathematical scholer of mathematical scholer of the success of the

ng, in number). The study of a tage of development, with copi-amer rather than on instorical &-

er inspusees. Lat., describer « Lat. describer Computer Sci. A word, physic, « mily an item in an information of

marying, series. [ME detries mean.] 1. To eatch sight of the benyation of investigation.

readed, errateing, errates, but services of 1 PROVANS. -- des's les' errat 'tion a. ) v. gestendd, -gesteing, v. sestendder of the control of

belle, stom m' - durend, terle,

vi stand, sixing, sixes is a to pain or light. -desert

& < 11.er. desertum < p.per. of the defense of the case of the cas devoid of positive character or out

res < OPe < from papers of deserving executions are stated or fact of deserving reveal or

part dieg, secret. (Pr. desors ; part, of deserver, to abandon : To lorestes or leave, esp. who are a lot, a military poet, in violance once dray or poet, esp. to be secretical with no internation of returns ;

The act of deserting or state of boat spect of one's spouse or cityles of

a meave realously : de interior

18.]. — Vt. To be worse,

o be worstly.

itto : earned <s deserved rewell

itto : earned <s deserved rewell -de-sere'ed-nese worthy of reward, press, of the

serving by adv. To remove pure serving, were me. To remove pure serving, were me. To remove pure serving serving by the serving serving serving serving serving serving quality of, and serving serving quality of, and serving servin

VAL OF DISHABILLE. tes, as calcium oxide, used as a fr

tend. -cataling. -cases. [let if a siccare to dry up a siccar in To preserve (foods) by removing or

ë pet ë bo hw which 00 ross oi noise

d. To divest of spirit, spontaneity, or animation. —vi. To dry. —adi. Lacking spirit, spontaneity, or animation: Asin was only the sun-brussed and danctate feeling in his minds was cally the spirit spirit and danctate feeling in his minds was called the spirit spirit and danctate feeling in his minds was called the spirit spirit and danctate feeling in his minds.

I he ce 'too B.

I he c

High M. State of the property of the property

issue (dar 'g-nat') vt. -nat-ed, -nat-ing, -nates. [Let. designation designation designation of the control of

Full instrictions.

So directing (diest'athor) adj. 1. Crafty; countiving 2. Showing or increasing forethooght.—dessign'ing-by adv.

Forethooght.—dessign'ing-by adv.

Forethooght.—dessign'ing-by adv.

Forethooght.—dessign'ing-by adv.

Forethooght.—dessign'ing-by adv.

Forethooght.—dessign'ing-by adv.

Forethooght.—a One that in desirable.—de-sir'a-chil'i-ty, de-sir'a-chil'i-ty, de-si

was sir'er n.

"The symmet neutra, acht, chave, hancele, lond, with, yeals hoo or of the strong longing for "We define confirm to have a strong longing for "We define confirming or charles on the strong displaying or marked by desire charles one by adv.—deceir one-tasts n.—deceir one-tasts n.—deceir one-tasts (Cfr. define), elst', elst', vi.—elst-ed, elst-log, elste. (Ofr. deceir) one-tasts (Cfr. define) vi.—elst-ed, elst-log, elste. (Ofr. deceir) elster. (Cfr. definer) elster.

many C. Let. desisters: as., House subsets of Cital. desco, table < Lat. mething is from.

mething is from writing. I. A peace of furniture usu. with drawers of the form writing. I. A table counter, or booth effective and a flat top for writing. I. A table counter, or booth effective and a flat top for writing.

mething predicted usu. public services or functions are performed. 3.

mething is charge of a specified operation. 5. A music stand in an or
mething is charge of a specified operation. 5. A music stand in an or
mething is charge of a specified operation.

ma (desk' man', -mon) n. A person, esp. a newspaper writer,

where me (deak man', mon) n. A person, esp. a new person was as a deak.

The works at a deak.

The top of a deak.

The top of a deak.

The top of a deak.

The design of the care deaknop telephone.

The basic of the care deaknop telephone.

The design of the deak man and the deak man at the design of the deak man and the production of publications, such as newsletters, using microcomman teles man and the man. (Short for Swedish deammaring the deak man and the man deak man and the ma

op out thehin thehis a cut in urge y young in vision a about, mem, adible, gallop, circus th vision a about, teem, edible, gallop,



deaman Head and body 7—8's inches: tail 612—80's inches long

des-mid (des-mid) n. [< Nilst. Desmiduaces. ismily name < Demidium, genus same < Gk. desmos, bond < dosn. to bind.] Any of various green, unicellular freshwater algoe of the family Desmidueres, often forming chainlike colonies.

des-co-lates (des-olt, desf-olt, des (descolar < Lst. desolatus, descolates) (des-oltes) (des-oltes)

des psech (dispich') v. o' n. var. of pessaten.

des psech (dispich') v. o' n. var. of pessaten.

des psechado (des prif 'dh. -12') n. pl. does or -doe. [Alterides psechado (des prif 'dh. -12') n. pl. does or -doe. [Alteriden or despesate] A despesate, dangerous criminal.

a word history: in the idth century, Spain was the most powerful nation in Europe. It had close the with England and had a strong enfuer on English life. A small instance of this influence was the vogue for the Spanish noun suffix -odo. This suffix was added to words that were not borrowed from Spanish to form words that did not exist in Spanish. Desperado is almply a retarbicoung of the English word desperate. Cit the dozen or so words ending with -odo that were council in the 16th century, most had died out by 1600. Two others council in the 16th century, most had died out by 1600. Two others council in the 16th century, most had died out by 1600. Two others are desperado that still survive in the living language are brovedo and tornado.

besides desparado that still survive in the living language are brovido and romando.

desperates (desperal) ad). [Let. desparatus, p.part. of desperate, to detpair.] 1. Recellors or violent because of despair. 2. Undertaken as last resort <a href="Language">Language</a>. Recellors or violent because of despair. 2. Undertaken as last resort <a href="Language">Language</a>. A Marked by, aning from, or showing despair of desperate since the help? 5. Suffering unbearable need or anxiety perate plea for temps indulty 2. Overpowering: Intense <a href="Language">Language</a> (desperate for companionable) 2. Overpowering: Intense <a href="Language">Language</a> (desperate for companionable) 2. Overpowering; Intense <a href="Language">Language</a> (desperation) desperate for mon despair.

desperation (des perate help adv.) 1. The condition of being desperate. 2. Recklessances arising from despair.

Lat. despiration to despise <a href="Language">Language</a> (displitation) despises. [Market of the spirates of the perate of the spirates of the perate with scorn or contempt. 2. To segard with scorn or contempt. 2. To segard with extreme hostility or dislike. 3. To segard as worthless. — despise's remember of the report of the perate with utter contempt and dustin <a href="Language">Language</a> (displitation) and trained with utter contempt and dustin <a href="Language">Language</a> (displitation) and contemps and dustin <a href="Language">Language</a> (displitation

\* syllis thanks, and the contemps and disdain categories the right to regard with utter contemps and disdain categories.

derepite idistalit', prep. [MR despit, spite < OPr. < Lat. despectus, repert of despite and report of despites advertity > n. 1. Contemptuous defiance or distrected despite advertity > n. 1. Contemptuous defiance or distrected despite advertity > n. 1. Contemptuous defiance is said. 2. Spite or malice. 3. An act of contemptuous defiance is said. 2. Spite or malice. 3. An act of contemptuous defiance is said. (dispite of line) and in the contemptuous despite fully adv. — despite fully adv. —

de-spit-e-ous (d-spit-e-s), adj. Obs. Despiteful: malicious.
-de-spit-e-ous-ly dev.
-de-spit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-le-ous-ly dev.
-de-spit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly des-spit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly de-spit-e-ous-ly despit-e-ous-ly d

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